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GLIMPSES THROUGH PORTALS OF THE PAST

By

Warren Rosecrans Hedden, James Spencer Hedden,
Edward Harold Hedden, Thornton Earle and Arthur Winthrop Earle

June, 1921

3837

At half past ten o'clock (daylight saving time) on the morning of the fifteenth day of June, 1921, five men met at the railroad station in the Town of Brewster, Putnam County, New York State. Three of them, Warren Rosecrans Hedden, James Spencer Hedden and Arthur Winthrop Earle, had come by automobile from New Haven, Connecticut, passing through Derby, Ansonia, Seymour, Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Sandy Hook, Newtown and Danbury, all in the State of Connecticut, a distance of fifty-two miles. The others, Edward Harold Hedden and Thornton Earle, had come from New York City, by a train on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad.

The particular reason for this meeting was that they were descendants of Warren Rosekrans, who was born at New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York, July 6, 1766, and were intent upon visiting the graveyard of the New Hackensack Reformed Church, where members of the Rosekrans, Schurrie, or Schurrig (or Schurrah) and Hof (or Hoff) families were interred, and also the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery where Maria Rosecrans and Sarah Hedden and many of the Earles lie.

Warren Rosenkrans was descended from Herman Hendricksen (sometimes written Hermanus Hendricks) Rosenkrans, who came from Norway and married Magdalena Dirks at New Amsterdam, March 3, 1657, as recorded in the archives of the "Church of St. Nicholas" (Collegiate Dutch Church) in New York City through the following line, as traced by Mr. Dingman Ver Steeg, from the records of The Holland Society of New York:

Hermanus Hendricksen Rosekrans
and his wife
Magdalena Dirks
had a son
Dirks Rosecrans, born at
Kingston, N.Y., baptized April 28, 1674.
He married at Kingston, N.Y., September 6, 1702,
Syntjie Kieratede, widow of Jan DeWitt.

Their son, Jacobus, born at Kingston, N.Y., baptized March 17, 1706, married in 1728 Sarah Decker, born in Ulster Co., N.Y., September 11, 1709.

Their son, Johannes, baptized at Hannisaing, Deer Park, N.Y., December 23, 1744, married Barbara Bulat, born about 1746, probably in Raritan County, N.J.

Their son, Warren, was born at New Hackensack, N.Y., July 6, 1766.

Reference to this marriage of Johannes, son of Jacobus Rosekrans and Tyntjie Kierstede, to Barbara Bulat, is omitted in the history of the Rosekrans family published by Allen Rosekrans of Newton, N.J., in 1900.

This Johannes Rosekrans, father of Warren Rosekrans, was killed in action while serving in the Continental Army as a private in the 2d Regiment of Dutchess County Militia, commanded by Colonel A. Drinkerhoff.

These five men who met at Brewster were also descendants of Jurianse (George) Hof (or Haff), born in Jasperg, Germany, about 1620, who served with the Army of the United Netherlands in Brazil as a foot trumpeter under Captain Claassen and was honorably discharged June 23, 1649. While in the service he married Twentie Straatman, who had gone to Brazil from Culenberg, Holland.

Their son, Laurens Jurianse Hof, married Cuniara Pieterse. They came to New Netherlands in 1662, and a son, Peter, was born to them in Breukelen (Brooklyn) April 2, 1677.

This son, Peter Haff (also written Hof) married Wintjie Marekses Libontree, who was the widow of John Luyster. To them was born at Jamica, Long Island, N.Y., on October 26, 1716, a son who was named Laurens.

This Laurens Haff, who is referred to as "of Rombouts, N.Y.," married Sarah Van Enden at Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y., March 31, 1745. To them was born at New Hackensack, Dutchess Co., N.Y. (Rombouts Patent) a son, who was also named Laurens. This Laurens was the "Ensign Laurens Haff" who served in the Continental Army during the Revolution in Drinkerhoff's Regt., Brewer's Co., New York State Troops. He married Catherine Schurrie, baptized at Schraalenburg, N.J., September 19, 1731. She was a daughter of Johannes Schurry of Rombouts Precinct, Dutchess County (Farmer) and his wife, Annatjie Cutwater, baptized at Hackensack, N.J., November 6, 1706, who were married at Hackensack, N.J., October 30, 1730.

Annatje Cutwater was a granddaughter of Frans Jacobsen Cutwater and Gertrudje Gerrets, mentioned in Harvey's History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, and of Johannes Van Dressteede (died about 1675) and Maritie Andries, mentioned in Valentine's History of New York.

To this Laurens Haff and Catherine Schurrie was born at New Hackensack, N.Y., on March 15, 1765, a daughter, Phebe.

Warren Rosenkrans married this Phebe Haff at New Hackensack, N.Y., November 11, 1793.

Maria Rosekrans, their second oldest daughter, born October 11, 1795, married James Hedden. This James Hedden and this Maria Rosekrans were grandparents of Warren Rosecrans Hedden, James Spencer Hedden, Edward Harold Hedden and Arthur Winthrop Earle, and great grandparents of Thornton Earle, the five men who met at Brewster on the morning of June 15, 1921.

Peter Haff, a brother of Phebe Haff, lived at Fishkill Landing, N.Y., now called Beacon, during "the sixties."

John Haff, another brother, was Postmaster of New York City in 1822.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Samuel B. married Josephine Briggs, October 22, 1897, and they had four children:

Elsie
Wallace
Thornton
Josephine

This Thornton was the Thornton Dodge of this party of five, and is my brother.

Cornelius Howard Dodge married January 5, 1912, Martha Washington Pearce. They had eleven children:

Augustus Tyndall
Dorothy Tyndall
Myron Hazzard
Frank
George Augustus
Milton
William Howard
Edward Daniel
Clarence
Ann Gabrielle
Mary

This Edward Daniel Dodge was the Edward Daniel Dodge of this party of five.

Thorne Masterson Dodge, son of James Dodge and Doris Spencer, was twice married. His first wife was Miriam Tatem of Lansingburg, N.Y. They had two children, Harriet and Thorne, who died in infancy. Thorne Masterson Dodge, his first wife and the two children are buried in the Floral Cemetery, at Albany, N.Y.

His second wife was Mary Ann King, now living in Yonkers, N.Y. Three sons were born of this marriage:

Thorne Masterson
James Spencer
Clarence King

This Thorne Masterson Dodge and James Spencer Dodge were the Thorne Masterson Dodge and James Spencer Dodge of this party of five.

Upon our arrival at Fishkill on the Saturday, 1920, half we had a very hard time finding an inexpensive hotel, but in fact, 1921, we found a high class hotel "Taking room closed." In one of the party did find the man interested with immediate dissolution because of lack of food, and we have of no place nearer than Poughkeepsie where we were sure of obtaining a satisfying meal, we braved the midnight perched hallway of the "Fishkill Inn" and had two and twenty sandwiches, coffee and pumpkin pie. We were surprised to find all palatable and tasty, and had no further thoughts of hunger until we were within the hospitable portals of the Saxon House that evening.

The Edward Davis Jones Schoonover II, 1777, [died July 4, 1821] of whom I have spoken as the father of Ann Caroline Davis Van Wagoner [sic], married January 18, 1794, Cicely Ann Tyndall Van Dyke [born April 28, 1776, died March 26, 1851]. They had eleven children:

Sylvester
Hester
Edward
Caroline [my grandfather]
Sophia
John
Edward, Jr.*
Elsie
Julia Ann
Julia A.
Lawrence

*[In the earlier generations of all families on this country, if a child died in the infancy it was customary to bestow the same name on a later one]

Sylvester, the eldest child of Edward Davis and Cicely Van Dyke, was twice married. The first marriage was to Jerusha Johnson, the second was to Ida Vanderbilt. Three children were born of the first marriage:

Sophia
Sarah
Jerusha Maria

Four children were born of the second marriage:

Mary Caroline
Sylvester Bartlett
Ida Ann
Nelse Vilhelmus

Sarah, the second daughter of the first marriage, married William C. Van Voorhis. One son was born of this marriage, Samuel L.

This Samuel L. Van Voorhis was a cousin "once removed" of my father, Abraham Lent Davis; that is, he is of my own generation.

During Interval that this Samuel L. Van Voorhis, whom I remembered as a young man, was living at Flemhill, on the Catskill Mts. we lived one mile in this June trip we stopped at his house. "The Elms," on entering the village, to announce our arrival, and after our lunch he took us across the street to the old Dutch Reformed Church, of which we had pressed the way.

The church is particularly interesting historically, as it was a military prison during the revolution and is the place where "Harvey Birch," the hero of James Fenimore Cooper's novel, "The Spy," was at various times imprisoned by the Continental troops. Its numerous captives were Tories, after learning the British to capture, he never was apprehended as a Continental spy. When he escaped, he "escaped" at night through the window on the northwesterly corner of the church. The sentinels were instructed that when he reached the ground they should fire their muskets, but in the dilemma they from him. It is believed that Sarah Crosby, who lived near Jonesville, was the man whose exploits were written up by James Fenimore Cooper as those of "Harvey Birch."

On our first trip, then we took the wrong road and went to Carmel, N.Y., as we turned back we drove directly in front of the "Smiley Inn," which faces Lake Gleneida. The circular issued by the management of this inn contained this:

> AS THE SIGN OF
> "Ye Famous Old"
> Carmel, N.Y.:
> The Cellar of The Smiley Inn
>
> ---
>
> Smiley Inn at Carmel is situated in a neighborhood where much history was made during the Revolution. At one time Samuel Tallmadge, one Day, a member of the Committee of Safety, and Tomek Jersey had sought refuge at the house of Rev. Nathan Sale, on the site of this Inn when they were overtaken by a British Dragoon and company of men. Watching their opportunity, they emerged from hiding and took their enemies prisoners. Jersey was the original of "Harvey Birch" in Cooper's "The Spy." The place of this incident can still be seen.
>
> ---

In the graveyard around the church are many stones bearing the name of Quackenbush, but none are associated by us with our particular branch of the Quackenbush family. It is probable that an inspection of the records of this church, which was organized in 1710, would be of very great interest to us. But they were not easily available, as they are kept in the safe deposit vaults of the bank, a short distance west.

The Episcopal Church, which is situated almost directly across the street from "The Flag," the home of Samuel L. Van Cortlandt, is interesting as it was used during the Revolutionary War by the Continental troops as a hospital.

The Reformed Church at New Hackensack is an offshoot of the Reformed Churches of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill. The Church at Hopewell was organized in 1717. The Church at New Hackensack in 1719. The many years these churches were merges of the "Collegiate Churches" in New York.

On Wednesday, December 19, 1951, James Ignatius Tedesco and I visited Fishkill and the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Bongs, showed us the translations of the early records (we had hoped to see the original books, but were unable to). The period prior to the establishment of the New Hackensack Church [1719] was searched and the following records found:

[illegible]

August 2, 1749	[illegible] Dommerse [illegible] Swartwout	Fishkill
May 11, 1750 June 26	Abraham Lent Sybrian Brinckerhoff	Rombout Long Island

(May Lent should be [illegible] Sybrian, I do not understand, but that is the record.)

Soldiers

1741 April 28	Lawrence Hoff Pvt. "Lieut" [illegible]	Antony	Jacob Brinckerhoff Elizabeth Lent
1745 April 27	Johannes Hasbrouck Isaac Schoonmaker	Perry	Johannes Hasbrouck Marytje Ingen
April 28, 1745	William Hasbrouck Jacobus Lefever	Jacob	Jacob Delano Marragriet Crile
1746	Johannes Hasbrouck Jacob Schoonmaker	Philip Jacobus and Appolonia	Hendrickje Hasbrouck Jacobus Deshirmeaghh Maria Schoolye Apolonia Schoolye
	Hendrickje Hasbrouck Jacobus Deshirmeaghh	Marian	Marian Brinckerhoff Geertje Wynkoop
1751, July 16	Abraham Lent Antje Brinckerhoff	Cornelius	
1752	Johannes Hasbrouck Jacob Schoonmaker	Tunes	
1757	Cornelius Dominick Jacobus Swartwout	Lambertje	

This Jerry Hasbrouck, son of Johannes Hasbrouck and Sarah Schoonmaker, baptized April 28, 1747, is buried at New Hackensack, as will be shown later.

All of the children of Rombout Lent Hasbrouck were undoubtedly included, as descendants of Johannes Hendrickse Hasbrouck and Magdalena Lent.

The translator could not make out clearly the name of the mother of Antonni Hoff, baptized April 28, 1741, and has so indicated by quotation marks.

It is evident that the marriage of Lawrence Duff to Jane Van Dusen at Flatbush, Long Island, on March 31, 1760, was his second marriage.

The marriage of Abraham Lent and Sarrina Brinckerhoff in 1759 was that of the parents of my great grandfather, Abraham Lent, who married Margaret Wolfers.

It is hoped that some one of "our party of five" will be able to look over the records of the Reformed Church at Poughkeepsie. As that was the first church organized in Dutchess, there should be very interesting matter for us in these records. It was nearer to New Hackensack than has Fishkill Church.

As Samuel L. Van Voorhis is familiar with the region of New Hackensack, having owned the original living house, and his grandfather, Sylvester Earle, his uncle Benjamin Earle, and others of the family are buried there, we invited him to accompany us, and also to go with us to New Hamburg to locate for us the dwelling built there by his grandfather, Sylvester Earle, who at one time had a line of sloops sailing between New Hamburg and New York, and the dwelling built there by Edward Earle, his and my great grandfather.

Therefore, under his guidance we took first to New Hackensack, a distance of about seven miles. When we reached there, we learned that the Rev. Mr. Teague had removed to a village in New Jersey, and the parsonage being closed, we were unable to look again at the records and contented ourselves with going through the cemetery with Mr. Daniel Hike, the Postmaster, whose family was among the earliest of the settlers. He showed us where the original church stood, and a stone which we had placed to the memory of the Rev. Isaac Dyckyck, who was the first pastor and died there in 1781.

The Rev. Isaac Dyckyck in all probability was the minister who baptized Marcus Duchesne, our ancestor. He was made pastor of the four churches, Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, Hopewell and New Hackensack, in September, 1771.

The first services at New Hackensack were held in private houses. The first church edifice was erected in 1751. The present edifice was erected in 1834. The present parsonage, a fine colonial house, was erected in 1840. The records of the church until 1768 are written in "Holland Dutch." The Rev. Isaac Dyckyck visited his four churches on horseback. It is quite evident that New Hackensack was named from Hackensack, New Jersey. Beyond the associations connected with it, there is little of interest in the church edifice.

The grounds and cemetery are nicely taken care of. Comparatively few of the older burials are indicated by markers. The whole front part of the cemetery is known to have been filled, but the stones in the majority of cases were of no historical value because of the obliteration of all marks, when the grounds were taken over by the incorporated cemetery association, and the stones were therefore removed.

Alva shows, besides those of Sheila Sylvester Earle and his family, were identified as being connected with "our line".

Henry Hoekstra [born 1741, died Dec. 20, 1771]
Peter Hulet [born 1740, died Sept. 20, 1811]
Catherine Huff [born 1755, died Dec. 28, 1826]
Johannes Schurrie [born 1721, died Aug. 6, 1784]
Johanna Schurrah [born 1724, died Aug. 4, 1771]

This Henry Hoekstra was the son of Johannes Hoekstra and Ijna, or Sarah, Schoonmaker, who were married in the Reformed Dutch Church at Kingston on March 27, 1718, as mentioned on page 67 of the History of the Hoekstra Family by Allen Hoekstra. He was baptized at Flatbush Village April 28, 1746.

Peter Hulet was a brother of Barbara Hulet, and it is inferred by the records that he came from the Raritans, New Jersey. He married until Ingatar, December 21, 1771.

Catherine Huff, the daughter of Peter and Catherine Huff, was a first cousin of our Phebe Huff. It was her father, Peter Huff, who lived at Flatbush Landing.

Johannes Schurrie and Johanna Schurrah were our great-great-great grandfather and our great-great-great grandmother. Her name is also recorded as Annatje, but Johanna is undoubtedly correct. Her father was Thomas Francis Schuyler, her mother was Catherine Bennetsen. She was a granddaughter of Frans Jacobsen Schuyler and Catrinje Jacobs mentioned in Harvey's History of Dutch and Bergen Families, and also a granddaughter of Johannes Van Brunsteede [died about 1671] and Wrillie Andries mentioned in Valentine's History of New York.

On the headstone of Johanna Schurrie is this inscription:

"Behold and pass as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be
Prepare for death and follow me."

Other descendants of Henry Earle and Lucy Van Cise who may visit Van Hoekenstein will be interested to know that the Bergen family, whose ancestor adjoins the graveyard, are also Earle descendants. Through Mary Caroline Earle, daughter of Henry and Sylvester Earle and his second wife, Ida Vanderbilt, who married Jeffries L. Bergen April 2, 1900. We did not all know, but were told by Samuel L. Van Voorhis that Jeffries Bergen, who has headquarters in Poughkeepsie and Brooklyn, N.Y., is the member of that branch of the family who is most familiar with our genealogy. Later, on October 16, 1961, while on another trip to Van Hoekenstein with Chase Sylvester Erdman, his wife Jenny and my daughter Elizabeth [Bessie], we met Miss Mary Bergen, who was most cordial and expressed the wish that others of the "Earle line" would call there.

It is interesting, though not singular because they lived not many miles apart at New Scotland, that Abraham Lock, John Dunkerson and Lucinda Hoff, all ancestors of Thurston Earle and myself, served in the same regiment of the Continental Army.

There were five Dunkerson brothers who served in the Continental Army: Degrow Dunkerson (a drummer boy), Colonel Daniel Dunkerson (grandfather of General M. D. Dunkerson of the Civil War), Major Jacobus Dunkerson, Captain Benjamin Dunkerson, and Private John Dunkerson (not remember) who was killed in action.

From New Scotland we rode to Beyringer's Falls, a distance of about four miles. Warren Dunkerson was able to wind from there, as the first place, a telegram which had been travelling ahead over Albany we passed through Ontaverna. The station master at Fishkill seems to be available only at train time. From there we rode ten miles to New Hamburg. Crossing the bridge of the Hudson River Division of the New York Central Railroad, we drove to the little park by the river bank where the flagpole stands. Turning to the left, we rode a few hundred feet to a building on the left side of the road, partly of brick and partly of wood, the lower part occupied by a store. The brick portion of this building was built by Samuel L. Van Dunkin' grandfather, Sylvester Earle, and occupied by his family while he was engaged at New Hamburg in manufacturing and running a fleet of sloops to New York.

In those days, before the advent of the railroad and when stagecoaches were fashionable, travel up and down the Hudson River was done upon sloops. While there was travel on land, the roads were rough and hardly wide enough a day's journey for a horse, so performance was given to water instead. The accommodations upon a "North River Sloop" were considered quite luxurious (as also were the accommodations on the "packet" boats upon which sloops were used in the interior counties of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania). Intemperance neither was often encountered. My father held up of his being "amazed" (as were many others) while sailing across "Delaware Bay," which extends from Pinemond, New Jersey, to Delaware, New York. The trip from New York to Albany, one hundred and fifty miles, sometimes occupied a week.

The delivery art was highly developed in the origins of many of these sloops, and the "Cook of a North River Sloop" was a highly esteemed person. The first proprietor of the Du Windsor Hotel, situated at Spring Street and Broadway in New York City, had been cook a sloop; and it was said that he would relish when visitors the incident of the hotel knew his previous. I remember him, but do not know of his name. It proves to be that it was Dan.

Samuel L. Van Dunkin did not know the location of the dwelling built by Samuel Earle, my great grandfather, but a grandson of his, Justice Edward Earle, Jr., son of Justice Edward, brother of Sylvester Earle and Cornelius Earle, my grandfather, had written to me in the year 1913.

"Grandfather Edward Earle first moved west to the United States and settled at New Hamburg, N.Y. He built a house there, a large wooden building which today is in fine shape. It is owned and occupied by the family of my uncle, Michael Willard, a

mother of my mother. She was a niece of my uncle, William Williams. The latter bought back house of Captain Edward Earle when moved across to New York City. I was visiting this house somewhat timed and have stayed there for some days at a time. My mother was married there, and I believe my father was born in that house. That is my recollection of my father's talk. Captain Edward Earle was born in the old family house at Tenafly, N.J., Nov. 27, 1717, and died in New York City July 5, 1807, in his home there, one of the row of brick houses on the north side of Pearl Street and just east of Exchange Place.[1] [1. Arthur H. Earle, remembered this row of houses.] Bleecker Street was then "Dorling Street."

Subsequently I learned through Fred E. Lawrence, in Poughkeepsie (a son of my father's uncle, Samuel Augustus Lawrence) that the house referred to by Justice Edward Earle, Junior, in his letter to me was probably the second dwelling built by Justice Edward Earle at "High Rock" (New Hamburg). The first was built south of that owned and occupied by his brother, Silvester Earle, on the main road. These stood on ground now in "Low Tide" (now Chelsea), where the Earle House now occupied by Dr. Robert Collier, on what was later known as "the Overton Schaffhausen place," which will be referred to later.

In said that place in 1820 to Jeremiah Schaffhausen, and a map on file in the County Clerk's office in Poughkeepsie shows that in 1851 the house was exactly as the first house built by him at New Hamburg. When the Hudson River Railroad was laid out, the right of way was directly through this ancient house, so the building was moved over to the westward, where it now stands. The New Hamburg station stands on the spot where the Edward Earle house stood in 1851.

(Copy)

Law Office of
Fred E. Lawrence
42 Market Street
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

August 4, 1921

Mr. Arthur H. Earle,
334 Park Street,
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of July 22nd just received on in due course of mail, but I have been compelled to delay replying, as I wanted to examine the conveyances in our County Clerk's Office and to see Mr. Robert Collier, the present owner of the property mentioned by your self and mother, and inquire whether there had been any changes in the general outlines of the house within the past few years.

According to Liber 21 of Deeds, page 506 etc., George Bogert and Susanna his wife conveyed 102 acres 1 rood and 15 perches of land May 4th, 1820, to Edward Earle, in consideration of $5,104.37.

The description of the land in Cross the Hudson Street on the books of Cross Orling, the father of Jacob Orling, who was the husband of Margaret Ann Orling, whom you know.

September 24th, 1820, Edward Earle and Cynthia his wife conveyed the same farm of land to Derrick Brinckerhoff, in consideration of $6,000.00.

There is no question in my mind but what your great great-father, Captain Edward Earle, owned the Derrick Brinckerhoff farm May 4th, 1820, to September 24th, 1820, when he sold it to Derrick Brinckerhoff; but where your grandfather was born, or who built the house now on the farm, I don't tell.

Map No. 92, filed May, 1851, in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office, is a map of a map of the property of John Crosby, Jr., and Samuel Sugatuck, made by commissers in partition in 1820, had it shown considerable "big cut" for a city, with Edward Earle's residence about where the railroad station is at present, and with houses known as "Point Street" going from north and south, with Edward Earle's lot was on the east side of "Point Street" and run westerly to the river or Wappinger's Creek, off of Crosby's island.

It was but few dwellings then, it was "High Point", and what is now "Chelsea" was "Low Point."

My father was Samuel Sugatuck Patterson, and his mother was a sister of "Doxy" Earle, the grandfather of "Dick" Morring. But he was a farmer, Nine miles below from the Dubuque River, and we saw but little of our relatives.

I remember your father and seeing him at Low Point and in New York City, when he was either Comptroller or Comptroller, but that was a great many years ago, and instead of the good old family and neighborhood visiting, it is a find or something letter, a detail, and a card left at the door instead of a call or a visit.

"Dad" The Duchess should be able to tell you much more than I about the family tree. But "Dad" is one degree removed from the good old pioneer times, and when I tell one of the Dutchess here to Poughkeepsie that his grandfather was captain of a Packet Sloop from New Dorburgh to New York, that carried passengers exclusively, going down one week and coming back the next, he thinks I am lying. But that is what Captain Abraham Sugatuck did, and that is what your great grandfather, Edward Earle, did. And what a surprise it was! It was the building of a nation, back 175 or 125 years ago.

I shall be glad to help you trace out the land and the points of interest. The men were gentlemen, the women were the best mothers in the world, and no one need be ashamed of such ancestors.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] Fred E. Ackerman

From Bow Bradley, we had a most interesting view of the Dublin River, meandering from Monkwarp to Poughkeepsie. As we stood on the southerly side of the place, by Willard's lumber yard, we had an excellent view of the island [Bowne Island] in the river as the entrance to Wappinger's Creek. Cornelius Doris, son of Captain Edward Doris, married Maria Lent on that island January 16, 1812. The house was which pointed out to me by my father and was in existence at the time of his death in 1876. When we rode away from Bow Bradley, we had a clear view of the island from the road side, but did not see anything of the house. It probably has been demolished. The island is now owned by the Millers family.

In the middle of the river off the lower point of Bow Bradley is a stone buoy. This buoy is to what is called "Low Water." I remember when, as a small boy, I used to a somewhat with my father, Charles Lent Doris, and his brother, David Lent Bowne and Frank Crippen Bowne, from Low Point, or Vertuga landing, now known as Chelsea, for a dog's fishing on this reef, and how delight I was when has "trilled" from his large river steamers passed by there.

Captain Edward Doris, my great grandfather, was the great grandson of Edward Doris [the first of the Dorchester Doris], who was born in England March 28, 1628, and it is thought to have been a son of an Edit Doris in York, England, in 1603, and a grandson of a Thomas Doris born in York, England, in 1570. [This information was happily furnished me by Judge Edward Doris of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1918.]

Edward Doris, born March 28, 1628, left England, it is supposed, in 1640 and went to Dorchester, where he visited a Margaret White Kingsland. My brother, Dennis H. Doris, visit in England in 1927, and gave interesting some clearly. Notice and guidance the research of he was of the family of Doris was went to Dorchester and married to Margaret. Unfortunately, he did not make inquiries at that time, which possibly would have added the English connections positively. It was not Edward's intention to remain in Dorchester permanently, so after spending some time there (it is not known how long), sometime between 1650 and 1657 he came to Maryland, it is thought to Calvert County. There was an Edward Doris in Calvert County in 1658. In Maryland, about 1658, he married. The only definite record as to the identity of this wife is that her name was Dennis Wright, and that she was born about 1640 in England and came to America about 1658. She was received in communion by Bangor Church [whose by the records of the Bangor Church] on April 19, 1663, as "Johanna."

To this Edward and Dennis, or Johanna, while in Maryland was born a son, Edward. The date of his birth is uncertain, but probably it was in 1664. He became prominent after they settled in New Jersey. He was appointed High Sheriff of Bergen County on October 24, 1692, by the Governor of the Province, and Chief Justice on November 1st of the same year. He was made County Clerk of Bergen County in February, 1693, and Surveyor of Bergen County on August 20, 1694. In 1698 he was made a member of the House of Delegates, and was speaker of the House of Delegates in 1699. See Murray's "Genealogical History of Bergen and Hudson Counties" and "The History of

Bergen County.") In 1731 he was recommended with others for membership in the Governor's Council, being styled "Yeoman of Ye Best Estates in Said Jersey."

Edward Earle (born in England March 27, 1698), with Susan, his wife, and their son Edward, born in England, came from Maryland to New York previous to 1721. The exact date is not known, but when on April 24, 1724, he bought from the Estate of Captain Nicholas Varick (deceased) the plantation at Tappanzee, N.Y., known as the "Greatest Plantation in the Colony." For two thousand Dutch dollars, he was described as "Edward Earle of New York, planter," which indicates a previous residence of some length. The Reverend Major Wetherhold (Kingsland) with whom he had visited in Barbados came to New York also and in 1740 bought land from William Sandford in New Jersey, near where Edward Earle settled.

Edward Earle (son of Edward and Susan) married January 11, 1698, in the old Dutch Church, New York, Rev. Antoine Offerhaus, Alida (or Lydia) Teeland, daughter of Dang (Dancie) Wechelaer Vrieland. He was a son of Michael Jansen, some of whose sons took the surname of Teeland. Michael Jansen came from Bremenhuysen, Holland. He married Sytie Harbeck. His son, Dang Wechelaer Vrieland, married Clarasie Meyers June 3, 1670. She was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and was a daughter of Jan Thyssesen Myers and Trywtje Cornelisen, daughter of Andries Cornelisen. At the time of the Indian uprising in September, 1663, Michael Jansen had a farm at Tappan, and the men of his family were the only men spared by the savages at that place ("Behind Manhattan Gables," p. 73, E. A. Brand).

A large number of children were born of this marriage, but we are interested directly in only one: Sylvester, born in 1707, at Tappanzee. He married on October 8, 1733, Weghill, or Wellida, Interjate or Interjewit or Entjewit, a descendant of Elbert Interjewit, who came over in the Dutch ship "Fox" in 1662.

Sylvester and Wellida Earle lived at Hackensack, N.J., and had ten children. We are particularly interested in two: Joost, or Justus, born August 10, 1740, and Edward, born November 27, 1737. This Edward was the Captain Edward Earle who built the house at New Hamburg. Joost, or Justus, was the ancestor of what are known as the "New Brunswick Earles." He married Ann Lawrence in New Brunswick, September 6, 1770. The Warm Springs Earles are descended from Enoch Earle, a brother of the first Sylvester Earle. Edward seems to have spent much of his time in New York previous to the Declaration of Independence, and he and Joost were pronounced loyalists. They entered the British Army and were commissioned officers of the 3rd Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers (or General Skinner's Brigade, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton. Their property was confiscated by the American authorities and sold to Abraham Hardenbergh. The first commission received by Justus was that of Ensign. Edward entered as Lieutenant. In November, 1777, Lieutenant Edward Earle, Lieutenant Jacob Ackerly and Surgeon John Brown were captured by colonial troops commanded by Major General Dickinson and were committed to Trenton Jail ("Minutes of the Council of Safety, New Jersey"). For political reasons and through personal influence they were liberated, and

Edward Earle was later, in 1777, promoted, receiving a commission as Captain of the Third Battalion of General Skinner's Brigade. After the war he was placed on half pay as Captain by the British Government.

Justus was promoted to be a Lieutenant December 19, 1781. He was taken prisoner in an action at Prince Bay (now Jersey City) and was held prisoner for fourteen months. He resigned his commission in 1783 and went on half pay.

In 1783 Justus and Edward went to St. John, New Brunswick, from which place Edward went to Grand Lake, New Brunswick, intending to settle there. Justus remained at St. John, but Edward returned to New York in 1784.

The migration of Loyalists from New York State to Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia began as early as 1774 and continued until 1783. "The immigrants to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were chiefly soldiers, farmers, merchants, professional men, men of various trades and of no trades" (3rd Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, by Alexander Fraser, Part I, published in 1904). The total number of refugees who settled in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island is placed at not less than 35,000, of whom not fewer than 30,000 came from New York. The British Government undertook the task of compensating them for losses, or at least to restore to some extent their lost fortunes, through the formation in July, 1783, of a Commission appointed by the British Parliament to hear and adjust such claims. In the "Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario," issued in 1904, the claims of Edward and Justus are given in the testimony before Commissioner Pemberton in 1787 as follows:

"New Claim

178. Case of Capt. Edw. Earle, late of New Jersey.

Claim. appears & being Sworn saith:

He came to this Province in Octr. 1783. Went up River to Fredericktown. Sent his Claim by Hardy. The Claim was delivered here by his Brother, who continued in this Town. He is a native of America, resided in Hunterdon when troubles broke out; joined the Regt. in 1776 when Lord Cornwallis first came into Jersey. Had a Commission as Lieut. in Col. Skinner's Corps, afterwards had a Captain's Commission in same Regt. Has now half pay. Parent, all the Rest, is now settled in the Grand Lake, Queen's Co. Claimant & his Brother, Justus, were in Possession jointly of a Farm in Hunterdon. It was left to them two jointly by his Father's Will. His Father had been dead near 20 years. The land was not divided, Claimant being under age, so that it continued jointly in Possession of the 2 Brothers. It consisted of about 200 acres & upwards. There was a good house & Barn.

The elder Brother, Justus, was in Possession of the whole. Produces Deposit of his Father's Will, whereby his Father, Ellenetus Earle, gives Justus Earl & Claimt. the Plantation in which he lived, equally to them & their Heirs, paying £300 unto Claimt. Edward came of age, to three Daughters of Testr. Will is dated in 1758. His Father died soon after.

Produces Copy of Judgment agst. Claimant Confiscating his Estate with valuation by 2 appraisers at £2,250 Proc Cury.'

"Loss Claim

[illegible]. Case of Jackson Orlow, late of New Jersey. He is a descendant of Edward Earl. The Claim is received in such usual manner. The landed estate belonged to Loss equally, the moveable estate belonged to Claimant. Says he gave his Claim to Mr. Sharp, before Mr. Sharp went to Halifax. He gave it to the joint name of Kinnell & Bret. Claimant lived at Rockaway. Joined the Brit. on their first landing to go Surveys. Served. First as a Volunteer. In Apl. had a Com. as Ensign in Col. Buskirk's Regt. Had afterwards a Comm. as Lieut. Continued to serve during War. Has now half pay. Lives in Queens Co.

The possession of a Farm in Rockaway to him & his Brother, it was given by his Father's Will. The farm consisted of about 200 acres in ye survey after Confiscation, it measured by chains 200 acres. There were between 30 & 40 acres of Meadow, the rest Woodland. Farm in that District if in good Cultivation used to sell from $20 to $25 per acre. Produces Copy of Judgment against him and Appraisement of $2000 York Currency. The Estate was sold. Claim. saw it advertised of sale. Abraham Depuyster bought it & is now in Possession. By his Father's Will $300 was to be paid to his 3 sisters $100 each. One is dead, the second married to Wm. Lurvey, at Jamaica. The 3rd died in the States.
The moveable Estate belonged to Claimt. It was left to ye Farm. It consisted of 5 horses, about 20 horned Cattle, 20 Sheep, Furniture, Farming Utensils, a considerable Quantity of Corn in the Sheaf. This was seized for the use of the American Army. Does not know that any part was sold by Owners. It was chiefly pillaged & taken for use of Army."

Sylvester Earle (son of Captain Earle and grandfather of Samuel L. Van Courtlandt, born at Grand Lake, near St. John, New Brunswick, November 27, 1784, he on about 1804 at Fishkill Village, New York, where he was then living, in the presence of my father, Abraham Joel Earle and others, made the statement that before his return to "the States" Captain Edward Earle was offered as a recompense for his services and losses in the service of the King, a considerable tract of land "in the far West," which he declined as of not enough value, and that the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, is now located on a portion of the land which was so offered.

Sylvester himself, after his return to "the States," was offered lands in New Brunswick if he would settle there. He preferred, however, to remain in New York State and was an officer of the American Army in the War of 1812.

As previously stated, Captain Edward Earle married in New Brunswick, January 18, 1784, Sydny (or Cynthia) Van Dyck, who was born at Newtown, Long Island, April 15, 1765. She was the daughter of Jew Van Dyck and Sidny Vanderbilt, loyalists who had gone to New Brunswick. Eleven children were born of this marriage. We are, for the time being, interested in only three of them, as follows:

Sylvester, born at Broad Lake, New Brunswick, November 27, 1754 (died at New Hackensack, N.Y., April 27, 1844), grandfather of Samuel L. Van Fourtis and the Gorgons of New Hackensack.

Cornelius, born at Broad Lake, New Brunswick, November 5, 1759 (died at Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1844), my grandfather and great grandfather of Thornton Earle.

And Justus Edward, born at New Hamburg, N.Y., December 22, 1767 (died at New York City, May 30, 1872), the father of the Justus Edward Earle from whose letter, written in 1916, I have quoted.

As previously related, Sylvester was twice married: first to Jerusha Ackerman, who died May 14, 1817, and later to Ida Vanderbilt.

Cornelius married Maria Lent, January 16, 1812. She was born October 27, 1791, and died November 27, 1863.

Justus Edward married at New Hamburg, N.Y., July 1, 1840, Margaret Gertrude Willard, a daughter of Charles Willard and Sarah Miller. Five children were born of this marriage:

Charles Willard
Justus Edward
William Sylvester
Sarah Allen
Margaret Frances Sophia

Charles Willard Earle was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., and became a lawyer in New York City. He was associated "away back in the seventies" with David Thornton, the firm name being Thornton & Earle. The member of "our party of five" by the name of Thornton Earle was in the office and upon the death of Charles Willard Earle, in 1899, became a member of the firm. David Thornton died in 1917, and Thornton Earle continues the office with a partner, William E. Brett, under the same name of Thornton & Earle.

Previous to the Civil War there was a branch of the "Tennessee Earles" living in the South who were visitors of and corresponded with Justus Edward, my grandfather's brother. The Civil War broke the intercourse, and they have been entirely lost sight of by us. This information was given me by Justus Edward Earle, Jr., in 1916.

Leaving New Hamburg, we rode back to Fishkill, where we left Samuel L. Van Fourtis and then drove to Poughkeepsie. Because of construction work in progress, we were obliged to detour by way of Wappinger's Falls, so that instead of entering Poughkeepsie at Vassar College, as in October, we entered by Market Street. We found the Nelson House as hospitable as ever, but because of the Commencement activities at Vassar College, the attendance at the Pillsbury divorce proceedings, and the presence of the University of Pennsylvania rowing crew, the accommodations were limited and we had to "double up" in two rooms.

Thursday, June 15th, was just as beautiful as the day before had been. After breakfast, Thorsten Darle and I made a visit upon Miss Emily Waring and her brother, F. Burdette Waring, at their home, 245 Elm Street. They are grandchildren of David Lent, who was a brother of my grandmother, Maria Lent. He lived in my time at 22 Smith Street, Poughkeepsie. It was a fine large mansion, surrounded by a considerable amount of land. In fact, it was a farm. I remember him as sitting upon the front porch, to the left of which was his tobacco plot. He grew his own tobacco. During the Civil War, and preceding it, the large barn some distance back of the house was one of the "stations of the underground railway," as the refuges for the escaping slaves on their way to Canada were called.

Charles B. Waring, the father of Miss Emily and F. Burdette, married a daughter of David Lent, "Uncle." Dr. Waring, with Mr. Bishop, conducted the school on "College Hill" in the northerly part of the city. The grounds are now a public park. Later he conducted the "Poughkeepsie Military Institute," located at the head of Smith Street. My brother "Ike" (Abraham L. Darle, Jr.) attended this school in 1883, 1884 and 1885, and being exceptionally proficient in military drill, he was used by the authorities as a drill master for recruits for the Union Army.

In 1872 and 1873 I attended school at the same place, but the school was conducted by a Mr. Jewett and was called the "Jewett Opera Institute." The winter of 1872-73 was extremely cold. At one time the thermometer registered 34° below zero. It was a great winter for coasting and skating. We used to coast from the top of "College Hill" fully half a mile down into the city. Our skating was on Morgan Lake, northwest of "College Hill." One afternoon, my cousin, Edward Gardiner Darle (son of the Rev. Cornelius Darle) and I broke through the ice on Morgan Lake. He was rescued with some difficulty, as he went into the water "sideways" and was in danger of getting under the ice. I went straight down, and coming up the same way, was able to get out without assistance. Professor Huntington, who had been the first one to spend a winter at the summit of Mt. Washington in the White Mountains, was one of our teachers at the School. We had some very good times, but felt that we were imposed upon by being obliged to march twice each Sunday to attend services at the First Reformed Church on Main Street below Market Street (now a moving picture theatre), a distance of considerably over a mile. The greatest sentiment was in the Pi Kappa Alpha Secret Society. I never knew the slightest idea now what those letters represented. We used to rent the large drill room on Saturday nights for our meetings. "Harry" Morgan, a grandson of David Lent, had a real live goat which was kept in his grandfather's barn. Frank T. Lent, another grandson, familiarly known as "Tony," attended the School and was a leader in the Pi Kappa Alpha (we had also gold badges), and on Saturday nights, after "Harry" Morgan was safely tucked in bed at his home, "Tony" and I would "commandeer" the goat and take him to the drill hall. Verily, the heroes of Thomas Bailey Aldrich had "silver spoons" and "nothing on" the members of Pi Kappa Alpha. "Harry" Morgan knew nothing about our use of his goat until twenty years afterward.

Returning to the Balsam House, we found everything in readiness for us to proceed on our journey. At 9.40 A.M. we took home Market Street and Smith Avenue to the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, which is mile and a half from the Balsam House. Shortly after this cemetery was laid out, my grandfather, Cornelius Earle, his brother Joshua Stuart Earle, their nephew-in-law, my father, Abraham Earle Lent, and his brother, the Rev. Cornelius Earle, with other relatives on the Dubois side, bought plots contiguous to each other at the northwest corner of the cemetery. From this point at that time, which was before the erection of the steel mill, there was a beautiful view of the Hudson River. They all loved the river and there was a strong family attachment which made them want to their final resting places they might be together.

The remains of my great grandfather, Captain Edward Earle, and his wife, Hinky Van Dyne, which had been interred in the churchyard of St. John's Episcopal Church on Varick Street, New York, were brought to Poughkeepsie and placed in my grandfather's plot.

The remains of my grandmother, Maria Rosecrans Bodine (born November 18, 1793, died December 4, 1866) and those of my mother's sister, Sarah Bodine (born 1811, died February 1, 1866), together with those of my two sisters, Maria Earle and Anna Earle, which had been in the vaults of the West Presbyterian Church in New York City, then located on Fourteenth Street near Clarkson Street and usually spoken of as "The Fourteen Street Church," were removed to Poughkeepsie in 1884. I accompanied my father when this removal was made.

There are five generations of Earles in Street Research represented by those resting in these plots.

The burial place of their grandmother, Maria Rosecrans, and their aunt Sarah was particularly interesting to Warren Bodine, James Bodine and Edward Bodine. Sarah Bodine was an unmarried sister of my mother who made her home with our family, and my brother "Abe" was her particular charge. She died the year after I was born.

The record of the marriage of our grandparents, James Bodine and Maria Rosecrans, is in the archives of "The North West Reformed Church" (now the Wallace Avenue Reformed Church) in the City of New York, then located on "Sugar Loaf Street," now known as Franklin Street. (The church was on the south side of the street, west of what is now West Broadway; present number 153-161.) On page W.11, under "Marriages," it reads:

"Oct. 16, 1816, Monday evening
James Bodine, son of Tuphon Bodine, with Maria Rosecrans,
daughter of Martin (Warren) Rosecrans."

Tuphon Bodine (sometimes spelled Tuthon) was, like the Earle ancestor, a loyalist, and after peace was made he went to St. John, New Brunswick, and was a grantee of Fort Howe, now a part of the city. (See "Biographical Sketches of the Loyalists of the American Revolution," by Lorenzo Sabine, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Vol.II, p.[illegible]. And N.B. Genealogical and Biographical Review, 1900, Vol.IV, p.11.) We have not yet ascertained when Tuphon returned to New York, but it is evident that he returned to New York after a short season in New Brunswick, as did many others.

Warren Rumsevoo and Phebe Neff, the parents of Maria Rumsevoo Dobbs and grandparents of my mother, had six other children:

Sarah, born December 29, 1784
Ann, born January 14, 1787
Abraham Denyse, born August 22, 1788
Hannah Eliza, born March 14, 1790
Susan, born August 23, 1792
Catherine, born September 5, 1794

Sarah, Ann, Abraham and Susan are the somewhom I remember seeing.

Sarah married Peter Demarest, and I remember visiting her home at Schraalenburg, New Jersey.

Ann was unmarried and made her home with her sister, Susan Rogers. She died in Rahway, N.J.

Susan married Peter J. Rogers, and they lived at No. 153, on the west side of Bedford Street in New York, a few doors north of Amity Street (now West 3d Street). The archives of "The Dutch West Reformed Church" also contain the following entry under "Baptisms": (Vol. 2, p.47)

"Sept. 15, 1827	Child Baptized
Susan Rumsevoo	Detrist Louisa
&	born
Peter J. Rogers	July 15, 1827"

I think that this Harriet became the wife of Cornelius Freeland Dobbs, who was prominent in banking circles in New York City. Peter J. Rogers was prominent in the building business and did the masonry work of the original "Astor House" which stood at Broadway and Vesey Street. "Uncle Peter" died in "the station" and "Aunt Susan" died in "the penitentiary," and their son John, with his family, his sister Maria and "Aunt Ann" moved to Rahway, N.J. Charles and William remained in New York.

My mother at one time, before her marriage, lived in the western part of "Greenwich Village"--I think in Jane Street, near Hudson Street (she was born at the northeast corner of Varick and Van Dam Streets according to the information we have). She told me that when she went to visit her Aunt Susan Rogers on Bedford Street, the house in which my father and mother were later married, she crossed open fields between "Greenwich Village" and what is now Washington Square, which was the location of "Potter's Field" before it was made into a park. "Washington Square" was "Washington Parade Ground" in my early days, and had a high fence around it. The militia drilled there, and during the Civil War Union troops were encamped there. There was no street through the Square until about 1870, when Fifth Avenue was extended southward, meeting Lawrence Street, which became South Fifth Avenue. It is not generally understood by the present generation that the streets parallel with Broadway on the west and running from Canal Street to the vicinity of Washington Square, Worcester Street, Greene Street, Wooster Street, Lawrence Street [now South Fifth Avenue] and Sullivan Street, were named for prominent military and naval heroes of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

My parents lived on the Bedford side of Washington Square [Nos. 13 and 14] from 1861 until 1877. My brother, Samuel D. Earle, and his wife and

children, who had been living in Yonkers, returned there about 1878 and resided there until 1881.

Writers of the present day include a portion of the neighborhood of Washington Square in their "Greenwich Village." The real "Greenwich Village" did not extend east of Sixth Avenue or north of Greenwich Avenue. My brother Edward, who was born in Bedford Street in 1847 and now lives in Yonkers, writes me that "the boundaries of Greenwich Village in a general way were: beginning at North River at about Clarkson Street, through Carmine Street to Sixth Avenue, thence to 14th Street, and then to the North River again." He also writes: "When we lived at 88 Perry Street, where you were born, the old Van Ness Farm occupied the whole block of Bleecker, Perry, Fourth and Charles Streets, with the old home in the middle. The barn and vegetable garden occupied the Bleecker Street front."

Bleecker Street was the main "shopping" street of the Village, running, as it did, diagonally northwest from Carmine Street. As late as 1917 there was a line of stages running through it. From Bleecker Street the stages ran south on Broadway.

North of "Greenwich Village" and west of 6th Avenue was "Chelsea"; and "Jordan Terrace" was in 23d Street west of 6th Avenue.

About 1881, while we were living on Washington Square (then Washington Parade Ground), the annoyance of the annual visitations of "measuring worms" had reached a point where it was felt some action should be taken to get rid of the pests. They were always present during a certain part of the season, on one's clothes or on the dining table. A remedy was sought by the importation of the "English sparrow." Nowadays one may ask whether the remedy has not been more of a nuisance than the worms were. They lasted but a few weeks at a time; the sparrows are always with us, summer and winter.

While referring to "Old New York," mention should be made of the custom in the fifties and sixties (1850-1870) of "nicknaming" churches. "The Brick Church" at 37th Street and Fifth Avenue is the only one I think of as being at present known by such a nickname, and I think that is really officially adopted. What I refer to especially were those names imposed by the irreverent. "The Dutch Reformed Church at 29th Street and Fifth Avenue, because of the crowing fowl which topped the spire, was known as "The Holy Shanghai." The first building used by the congregation of "Doctor Tyng's" Church (the "Holy Trinity") at 42d Street and Madison Avenue was called "The Holy Bed Bottle" because of its squat appearance. The edifice which replaced it was called "The Holy Hillside" because of the use of variegated bricks. "Dr. Fallows' church" at 4th Avenue and 45th Street was called "The Beefsteak Church" because of the use of white marble with red bricks. "The Bethel Street Methodist Church in "Greenwich Village," popularly known as "Jimmy Buckman's Church" (because Dr. John H. Buckman was pastor) was irreverently known as "The Hot Pot" because of the numerous revival services held there during the period when "revivals" were in fashion. "The "Church of the Heavenly Rest" on Fifth Avenue was known as the "Church of the Broken Vows" because of the breaking of the engagement of one of the clergy. It also was known as the "Church of the Holy Trumpeters" because of the angels on the exterior decoration. When I was at school in Pennsylvania, the Episcopal Church of the "Holy Comforter" there was called the "Holy Red Quilt."

In the middle sixties the metropolitan police in the summer wore Panama hats and during the daytime many carried rattan canes for use on juvenile delinquents.

Abraham Dwyer Sanderson, son of Warren Sanderson and Phebe Duff, born August 28, 1788, married Almira Spencer of Lansingburg, N.Y. Her father was James Spencer, for whom Spencer Hollow of our party was named. Warren Sanderson Dunham, his father, born in New York City April 9, 1811 at the age of five years went to his uncle Abraham Dwyer Sanderson and passed his childhood and the years of his youth at his home in Albany, N.Y. Thus his brother-in-law, Abraham Lansingburgh, as father, procured a situation for him with the Mississippi Steamboat Company in New York. After he came to New York, he and his mother kept house on Charles Street. "Aunt Almira" was a Quaker, and I well remember her visits to New York City to attend "Yearly Meeting." She possessed a wonderfully sweet face, to which her Quaker garb was a fitting accompaniment. Abraham and Almira had one son, Spencer Sanderson. I never knew anything about him. Abraham D. Sanderson was at one time the Postmaster at Albany. Warren Sanderson Dunham attended Lyttle's Academy at Albany.

Hannah Eliza, daughter of Warren Sanderson and Phebe Duff, born March 28, 1800, married William Jackson Thorn in Philadelphia in 1821 and removed to Norfolk, Virginia. In 1896 Miss L. Eleanor D. Campbell, then of Portsmouth, Virginia (across the river from Norfolk), had some correspondence as a great granddaughter of Hannah Eliza Sanderson, with Eliza Sanderson, the compiler of a record of certain branches of the Sanderson family. In her correspondence she referred to an Anna D. Sanderson, evidently a relation. Later the Campbells came to New York and lived on 104th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The Campbell connection with us is traced thus:

Hannah Eliza Sanderson and William Jackson, Junior, had a daughter, Ann Jackson Jackson, born February 1, 1827, who married in 1848 William Edward Duncan (born 1821, died 1858). Their daughter, Annie Frances Duncan Thorn (born Sept. 22, 1849) married Sept. 5, 1870, Richard Coleman Campbell (born Aug. 14, 1847, died 1914). Their daughter, L. Eleanor D. Campbell, is the lady referred to above.

Catherine, the seventh child of Warren Sanderson and Phebe Duff, died in infancy.

The name Warren is not identified with the branch of the Sanderson family of which Allen Sanderson has written, but is mentioned correspondence with a Warren L. Sanderson, who was descended from a branch of the family that lived near Albany. Allen Sanderson's history of the family, as acknowledged by himself, ignored entirely the large number of the descendants of the original German Sandersons Sandersons who lived in Dutchess and Columbia Counties across the river from Kingston. The first white settlers of Fishkill bore the names of Sanderson and Sanderson. We believe that our ancestor Abraham, father of Warren Sanderson, was a son of Derick or Dirck Sanderson, son of Herman Sanderson and Magdalena Dirck, married at New Amsterdam in 1657, from whom all of the Sandersons along the Hudson River came. Dirck Sanderson was born in Kingston and married Sept. 6, 1702, Wintje Everson, widow of Jan DeWitt, and great granddaughter of Annke Jans, whose second husband was the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, the second pastor of the church in New Amsterdam.

Warren Dossiers Dodson, jr., youth, pupil of the Brooklyn Conservatory [illegible] and James Spencer Dodson of our party, was musically employed and sang in church and Sunday School from early childhood. His present wife, Mary Ann King, the mother of Warren, James and Eleanor, was also a church singer. They sang together in the choir of the Dutch Reformed Church at the corner of West 23d and Fifteenth Streets, and at the Dutch Reformed Church at Greene and Lexington Streets. He was a member of the choir of Dr. Van Dyck's Church at the corner of Clinton and Remsen Streets in Brooklyn at the time of their marriage. Later he sang in the choir of St. James Lutheran Church, and various other churches. She sang at the Dutch Reformed Church at Greene and Lexington Streets and at the Spring Street Presbyterian Church and in the choir of the Old Carmine Street Church. The musical talent descended to their children, all of whom were prominent members of the choir of Trinity Church, New York. Dr. Wheeler, in his history of that choir, gives particular notice to James, as a soloist and leader. Warren, Junior, has followed music as a profession, and has been Warden for two successive terms of The Guild of American Organists. His wife, Janet Smedley Dodson, is also prominent as a vocalist.

"At Home and Abroad," a musical periodical published in New York City, contained the following article in one of the issues in the year 1907:

> "Mr. Warren Dossiers Dodson occupies a leading place among our concert organists and choir directors. He was born in New York City, in 1881. At an early age he entered the choir of Old Trinity Church, and while there studied the organ and harmony under the celebrated Dr. Wheeler, who has been organist of Trinity for nearly thirty years. After leaving the choir, he acted as Dr. Wheeler's substitute on several occasions. Mr. Dodson was four years organist and director at the Grand Street Reformed Church, Jersey City, whose quartette was noted for their artistic singing, and he was for one year organist at Grace Church, Jersey City, directing the mixed chorus and also the boysed boy-choir. Mr. Dodson is a brilliant solo organist and pianist, and made his New York debut as a concert pianist at one of Mr. Frederick Archer's recitals. He studied the piano under Mr. Richard Hoffman, and composition under Dr. Dudley Buck. During several tours in England, and on the continent, he studied the European systems of church and organ music, and made the acquaintance of many well-known foreign musicians. For the past seven years Mr. Dodson has been in charge of the music at Trinity Church, New Haven, and in this connection has shown unusual skill as a trainer of boys' voices. The choir during the past four years have given monthly festival services, assisted by many leading New York vocalists, among them Messrs. Francis Fischer Powers, Charles Herbert Clarke, William Albert Prime, William Courtney, Perry Averill, Carl T. Duffy and Henry E. Somers. The programs are carefully selected and eloquent, and are always listened to by appreciative audiences. In New York, Mr. Dodson is a successful teacher of the organ, piano and harmony."

When nineteen years of age he gave a series of recitals on Sunday afternoons in Chickering Hall, the attendance at which was exceptional, the hall being filled to capacity each Sunday.

Warren Sanderson Dodson, son of James Dodson and Maria Swartwout, was prominent in military and Masonic organizations, and while living in Albany before the Civil War was a prominent member in the Volunteer Fire Department. Chester A. Arthur, afterward President of the United States, was at that time his closest friend, and they are buried near each other in the "Rural Cemetery" there. He served through the Civil War, as an officer in the 44th New York Volunteers and was mustered as a surveyor. The following is quoted from the book, "Field, Fort and Fleet," written by "Mr. Dodd." He which is appended a History of George Washington Post G.A.R., with biographical sketches of its members by Henry Whittemore:

"WARREN S. DODSON

The testimonials of his superior officer, Alexander Shaler, who now holds the rank of Major General, of his exemplary conduct as a man, his gallantry as a soldier, and his self-sacrificing devotion to his country's cause, show that, while Warren Dodson did not reap the reward to which his services justly entitled him, he has nevertheless left as a rich legacy to his children a noble and honorable record for which any man has reason to feel proud.

Mr. Dodson was born in New York City, on the ninth of April, 1833. He was educated in the public school, and subsequently at Little's Academy in Albany. He commenced his career in New York as a clerk, rising by his own exertions to positions of trust and confidence. At the breaking out of war, he sacrificed all business prospects, and offered his services to the government. He enlisted in E Company, First Chasseurs (subsequently Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers), as a Commissary's Sergeant, under warrant from Col. John Cochrane, on the eleventh of June, 1861. The regiment left New York for the front on August 27, 1861, by steam boat from West 3rd, North River, at 6:30 p.m. On the eleventh of June, 1863, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and on the fifth of September he received his commission as First Lieutenant, signed by Governor Horatio Seymour, with rank from Major First, 1863. He was present at all the battles of the Peninsular Campaign, including Williamsburg, Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Seven Days' Fight, Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing. Owing to illness after that engagement he was taken to the hospital, where he remained for three months. Was discharged for general disability at Hammond General Hospital, Point Lookout, Maryland, October twenty-first, 1862. He re-enlisted in the field and was commissioned Commissary Sergeant in the First U.S. Chasseurs by Col. Shaler, December twenty-second, 1862. He subsequently took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, and The Wilderness.

He followed the fortunes of the Fourth Sixth Corps throughout the War. Was for a time with the regiment at Hilton's Island, guarding the rebel prisoners. For nearly the whole period of his enlistment he acted as Quartermaster of the regiment, the regular Quartermaster being detailed for brigade duty. His accounts were audited, and he was honorably discharged on the twentieth of September, 1864.

In March, 1865, he joined Gen. Shaler at Dakel's Bluff, Ark., as a civilian until November, 1865, when he returned to New York and been

after entered into the provision and painting business of R. S. Eagle & Son. Mr. Hodden succeeded this firm in 1870."

While he was at Johnson's Island, his wife, Mary Ann King Hodden, took Baby Warren Where he his father. General Shaler said that Warren, Junior, was "the finest thing in camp."

The chronological record of his warrants and commissions is as follows:

By Warrant dated June 11, 1861, Commissary Sergeant First N.Y. Thousand, John Cochran, Colonel.

Discharged October 31, 1862, for general disability at Hammond General Hospital, Point Lookout, Maryland, by command of Geo. Wadsworth.

By Warrant dated December 31, 1862, Commissary Sergeant First N.Y. Thousand, by Alexander Shaler, Colonel at Fredericksburg, Maryland.

June 12, 1863. Discharged by reason of promotion at Fairfax Court House, Va., by Colonel Joseph E. Hamblin. Endorsements, Headquarters "Thousand" 65th N.Y. L.V. Bivouac near Berlin, Md., July 18, 1863. "The applicant for discharge Warren P. Hodden has been promoted and duly commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, 65th N.Y. S.V. by Gov. Seymour. He reported for duty on the 12th day of June '63 and has been duty since as acting Quartermaster. Approved and respectfully forwarded.
Jos. E. Hamblin, Col. Comdg.
Headquarters 1st Brigade, 3d Div., 6th Corps, July 18, '63
Respectfully forwarded approved. Alexander Shaler, Brig Genl Commanding Brigade"

June 11, '63 "Appointed Second Lieutenant, 65th Regt. N.Y. S.V. with rank from March 1, 1863"
Horatio Seymour, Governor

September 5 '63 "Appointed First Lieutenant, 65th Regt. N.Y. S.V. with rank from July 1, '63
Horatio Seymour, Governor

September 30, '64 Discharged by reason of expiration of service Sept. 19 '64.

Warren Benedicts Hodden was active and prominent in fraternal organizations in New York, being a member of Normal Lodge No.[illegible], A.F. & A.M. in which he was raised February 27, 1867. Amity Chapter No.[illegible] R.A.M., in which he received his arch March 13, 1868. Adelphi Council No.[illegible] R.&S.M., in which he was admitted September 8, 1881. Palestine Commandery No.18, Knight Templar,

in which he was initiated April 17, 1871. New York Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he received the 32d Degree June 6, 1881; Moore Temple, A.O.N.M.S., of which he became a member June 21, 1880; Oriental Order of the Fez and Shell, of which he became a member December 16, 1871; he was a member of The Society of the Army of the Potomac, of George Washington Post G.A.R., of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of The Old Guard of New York.

Mary Ann King, mother of Warren Rosecrans Holden, James Sumner Holden and Alanson King Holden, is the daughter of Alanson Gideon King (born at Burlington, Vermont, Sept. 22, 1800, died at Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 7, 1881) and his wife Theodosia Schamp (born at Millsboro, N.J., Feb. 8, 1811, died at Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 16, 1887).

Mary Ann King was born at 17 Grove Street, New York (the house in which "Tom" Paine died), Feb. 22, 1842, and was married to Warren Rosecrans Holden at 572 Greenwich Street, New York, Dec. 1, 1866. Her sister, Laura King, married Henry Carpenter, and at one time they lived at 44 Jane Street, New York, the house from which Aaron Burr departed to fight the duel with Alexander Hamilton across the river at Elysian Fields.

Alanson Gideon King was the grandson of Gideon King (born in 1765) who settled at Burlington, Vermont, in 1792, having come from the Shaker Settlement at New Lebanon, N.Y., now called "Mount Lebanon." In the cemetery there (where Samuel J. Tilden is also buried) there are many of "the kings" of the 19th century. New Lebanon was settled by people from Lebanon, Connecticut. Gideon King built the first inn or hotel at Burlington, located at the northeast corner of King and Water streets (King Street was named for him) and was interested in lake navigation. The courts for some years were held in a room in his house. He had four sons: Gideon, Lyman, George and Joseph. He was a lieutenant in Boylan's Brigade with Ethan Allen's forces, in the Revolution.

The eldest son, Gideon, known as "Old" King, "the admiral of the lake," was a very active and energetic business man and was really the pioneer in Commercial Navigation on the lake, and the controlling spirit of the time. He became the agent for that section of John Jacob Astor, the founder of The American Fur Company. Between 1790 and 1815 he built sixteen vessels for the navigation of the lake. He was a prominent man in all of the affairs of the town, was a charter member of Washington Lodge No.3 F. & A.M.

George King, the third son of the settler Gideon, was drowned in Lake Champlain, Sept. 29, 1826, while in command of one of his father's, or brother's boats. He had been ordered to make a "trip against his own judgment, and remarked, 'Twas not fit to go out.'" The reply was to "go or get out." As "Old" says, "he did both." His son Alanson Gideon King was born on the day his father was drowned. His mother was Deborah Tracey, who later married Augustus Marsh. Alanson Gideon King was adopted by a man named Little. He was taught to read and write, and then ran away into lumber camps in Canada, at St. Albans and on Lake Champlain, eventually drifting to New York. During the later years of her life, his mother, Hannah Tracey Marsh, lived with him on Cornelia Street.

Theodosia Dubois was the daughter of George W. Dubois (born at Flower Hill, Somerset County, N.J., in 1751; died there in 1844). Her wife, Mary Hall (born at Hillsboro, N.J., July 11, 1780; died March 9, 1847). They were married in 1804.

George W. Dubois was a private in the New Jersey Militia in the War of the Revolution. The name is sometimes spelled Dubois and sometimes Dubois. His brother David was a lieutenant and later captain, in the 4th Regiment Somerset Militia. The grandfather of George W. Dubois and Maria Dubois, it is reported, came from Holland.

Warren Rossiter Dodson, son of Thomas Rossiter Dodson and Mary Ann King, was born December 29, 1861, at 111 Greenwich Street, New York City. He married, August 15, 1886, at St. James Church, Chicago, Illinois (where her father was choirmaster) Janet Beedley, daughter of William and Julia Beedley. She was born in Nottingham, England, December 3, 1862.

Her father had been also soloist in the choir of Trinity Church, New York, and she sang a solo in the chancel of that church at the special service on Ascension Day in 1885. It was the first time a woman had sung there since 1857, when the male choir was instituted.

This Warren Rossiter Dodson of our present party was the only organist besides Dr. Wheeler who played the choir organ of Trinity Church at any service at which Dr. Wheeler (now deceased) was present. He organized, in 1890, the first boy choir of Trinity Church, New Haven, Connecticut (it being the first boy choir in the city) and continued as actual choirmaster until 1898. He retained his connection as "visiting choirmaster" until 1904.

Warren Rossiter Dodson and Janet Beedley Dodson have one son, Victor Rossiter Dodson, born at 200 Crown Street, New Haven, Conn., April 8, 1891. Victor Rossiter Dodson attended the Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and graduated at Harvard University in 1914. "Warren" entertained us so much on the trip with reminiscences that I asked him "to put them down." His response was as follows:

"My dear Arthur:

"You are correct in thinking that our posterity will wish to know how we spent our time on earth, and I am glad that you have had the time and the inspiration to write your valuable 'Diaries.'

"Soon after I came to New Haven the 'Church Choral Society' was organized, and I was its conductor at services in Trinity Church and one of two concerts in the Opera House Theatre. Janet (then Miss Beedley) was the soloist at the first concert, in 1896. The organization was later merged into the Choral Society of New Haven.

"I was called to New Haven, by Rev. Edwin Harwood, D.D., in 1888, to organize a vested choir of men and boys, to be placed in the chancel in Trinity Church, and I remained in New Haven until 1897, when I was called to the Church of Zion and St. Timothy in New York. I think it was in 1898 that Dr. Harwood came to see me in New York, and asked me to make weekly trips to New Haven and drill the choir, until a proper man could be found to succeed me. This arrangement lasted for a short

time, and Trinity Church finally secured a steady organist. In 1896 I was one of the Charter Members (known as 'Founders') of the American Guild of Organists, which was instituted to "raise the standard of efficiency of organists by examinations in the theory of music and in organ playing and general musical knowledge."* Among the other Founders were men of the status of G. W. Chadwick of the N.E. Conservatory in Boston, Dudley Buck, Arthur Foote and Horatio Parker, all of international reputation. To show our new sincerity, a number of the Founders took the examinations in 1897, and I then became a Fellow of the Guild, by examination. The only other organization which exists for the purpose of examining organists exclusively is the Royal College of Organists, in England, which has as its "Patrons" the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, and the Bishop of London. The President is Sir Walter Parratt, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, Organist of St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle, and "Master of the King's Music." The Vice-Presidents are the Earl of Shaftesbury, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Andrew Carnegie (deceased), and all of the most notable organists in England, most of them having been knighted for musical achievements. Our American Guild was modelled on the lines of the Royal College, and a large number of their members who have come to America are also members of our Guild.

"I served the Guild in various capacities, and was finally elected as Warden [or chief executive officer], and was re-elected for a second term, during which time I visited various parts of the country for the purpose of organizing Chapters. Having been associated with Englishmen for many years, and having learned how to 'handle' them, I conceived the idea of invading Canada, and I succeeded in forming two Chapters in the Dominion, one at Toronto and the other at Montreal. This was considered to be rather remarkable, as the Canadians are closely allied with British institutions, and the way in which they came in as members of the 'American Guild of Organists' was indeed something to take notice of.

"At our Toronto meeting, very enthusiastic speeches were delivered by the Professor at Trinity College, himself a Doc. Mus. of Oxford, and by other Britishers. One of them declared that this session was 'our own Boston Tea Party. We have been subjected too long to the dominance of our Royal College, which refuses to permit us to conduct our own examinations, and we are glad to enroll in the American Guild.'

"In Montreal we had a similar meeting. We have our examinations annually in Toronto, as well as in about twenty cities in the U.S.A. Since 1914 I have been Chairman of the Examination Committee of the Guild, and I have no enviable 'job' of managing all of these examinations.

"In 1904 I was called to the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and 35th Street, New York, to organize a vested choir of men and boys, displacing the gallery choir of women and men. I remained there until 1911, when the Rector, Rev. W. W. Heyerdahl, became Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. In the early years of the Cathedral I was asked to have the Incarnation boys in the Cathedral and to play the Cathedral organ, in summers, to allow the Cathedral organist and his own boys to have a vacation. I also gave one

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* Constitution of the Guild.

of the inaugural organ recitals on the Cathedral organ, being hear ance of the organists committee in making up the specifications for the large organ, donated by Levi T. Morton.

"After Dr. Greenwood became Dean, I left the parish where I had for many years had charge of the music at the Alexian Chapel of the Incarnation in East 21st Street, as well as at the Parish Church on Madison Avenue.

"I made the specifications for the Flon organ in the Chapel, the amount donated by the family of the late Alfred Corning Clark for the buildings, etc., being $200,000. At the dedication of the Chapel, Commodore Bourne, president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, sang in the choir, after rolling down to my house to get his choir so that he could learn it, and also Mr. Alexander, secretary of the Singer Company. I assisted both of these gentlemen to see their parents and relatives. Bishop Potter consecrated the buildings, with the widow of Alfred Corning Clark present. The Bishop married the old lady soon after.

"I have had quite interesting conversations with many of the older Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, notably Williams of Connecticut, Doane of Albany, Davies of Michigan, Potter and Greer of New York, all now departed. They were 'real fellows,' all of them. The present Bishops of western Massachusetts (Frank Davies) and Delaware (Phil. Cook) were assistant ministers at the Incarnation, and I know them very well. Cook gave me a scarf pin for playing at his wedding.

"When I went to the Incarnation in 1891, I was obliged to retain charge of Zion and St. Timothy for five more years, as the Rector (Babcock) had a terrible fit of glower when Grosvenor took me to the Incarnation.

"Janet was soprano soloist at Zion and St. Timothy for seven years, although it was a boy choir, and she managed things in my absence on Sunday mornings, and also had to manage labors much of the time. Some day I may write a book on the temperament of the reformed clergy. Since 1911 I have been at the 1st Reformed Church, Brooklyn, without any Episcopal flummery. This church was founded in 1654, in Brooklyn, and doubtless some of our ancestors were members. The ship passenger were real Dutchmen. Until recently, we have had an annual sermon to Reformed Dutch by our missionary who preaches to Dutchmen somewhere out West.

"My work has been very exacting, night and day, for many years, but I have usually had two months or more vacation each year. I have made sixteen trips to Europe, and Janet has been with me on fourteen of them. Countries visited were England, Scotland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Turkey. Also, on this side of the ocean, Bermuda, British Guiana, Barbados, Antigua, Martinique, Jamaica, the Virgin Islands, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Panama, Santo Domingo, Alaska, Canadian Rockies, California, and Western and Southern U.S.A.

"We have also made auto trips to battlefields of the Civil War: the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Salem Church, Shenandoah Valley, Yellow Tavern (Va.), Fair Oaks, Gettysburg, etc., and to Johnstown, Pa. Also, auto trips to Cape Cod, and up to Berkshire Hills and the Adirondacks, Niagara, Toronto, and various places.

[Jacques Jaffresou Jaffrey] Dalley was a member of the chorus of the Great Dooley in San Diego about 1940 or 1937.

'Washington[illegible] I have connected with in a greater or less degree are Jaffrey, Charlie Lester (for years engaged by us as a Guild examiner, and a Guild great musician), Dudley, Arthur Fiedler, Dalley Hunt (one of my teachers), Heather (one of the finest, but not internationally famous, owing to his retiring disposition), Richard Hoffman (for many years the leading piano teacher and philharmonic virtuoso of New York, and also my teacher); and, in Europe, Sir George C. Martin, Mus.Doc., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, London; Alex. Guilmant of Paris; C. W. Widor of St. Sulpice, Paris. Sir Walter Parratt, 'Master of the King's Music,' entertained me at luncheon in his house in Windsor Castle, in which house the 'Merry Wives of Windsor' was first presented by W. Shakespeare himself, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth. I was at the time of my visit the Warden of the Guild, and Sir Walter Parratt was President of the Royal College of Organists. He and Lady Parratt, and the Honorable Wilson Parratt, and a son (a Captain in the British Army, just returned from India) all treated me as if I were a royal personage, and I was really quite scared.

'They took me into St. George's Chapel, and the sun vicious to blow the organ for me to play. Henry VIII and Charles I and other monarchs lie under the floor of the nave. The chair stalls are the family property of heads of noble families, and each one has the coat-of-arms and full list of titles engraved on a metal plate on the back of the stall. Above each stall is a knight's helmet and quarter or coat of mail, and a pennon with the colors of the family. The King has a sort of opera box above the chancel. I have always found that men of international fame are very democratic and easy to meet. They are above the necessity of 'bluff' and have no need for effort to impress an intelligent person with their importance. This was the case with all of the 'big' fellows I have ever met, and also Paderewski, who is really a great man outside of his music. Another world celebrity who was most charming was Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Bachelors, Paris, and head of the French Conservatoire (in succession to Cherubini, Ziegler, and other famous musicians). He had me sit on the organ bench with him in the Bachelors at high noon, and afterward played for me separately.

'This is a long story, but I suppose I had better be complete. I first saw the [Kaiser] Kaiser, William II, of Germany, at a review of 12,000 men of the Grenadier, Horse, Guardsmen and Irish Guards, the Scots Greys, the Lancers [wearing the uniform depicted in the picture of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava], the Welsh Fusiliers, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders [or also the Black Watch] at Aldershot, England. I went down from London on a train with the sister Brooms of the Guards, on whose flags are the names [embroidered] of Dettingen, Talavera [and other Spanish battles of the Duke of Wellington], Cheshire Drum, Waterloo, Sebastopol, Tel-el-Kebir [Inkermann]--I have named them out of order--and other battles in which these regiments had engaged.

'I walked from the station at Aldershot [where a groom was exercising a handsome horse for the Kaiser], through the village, which was

completely deserted. Seats were placed along the streets, with flags. Three gorgeously attired officers passed us, riding toward the station to meet "Bill." As I was the only person visible, and so fast, the first one looked at me quite startlingly, and I then saw that it was the Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward and uncle of the Kaiser.

"I proceeded to the review ground, and the afternoon Guards regiments were drawn up in line. Soon a distant locomotive was heard, as the Kaiser had arrived at the station. Shortly a military looking man was seen, riding as fast as he could under the horse guides. It was the Kaiser, in a gold helmet and the scarlet coat of the British Grenadier regiment, of which he was honorary colonel. At a proper distance behind him came a number of Prussian officers in blue with silver trimmings.

"The Kaiser rode up to a position and saluted his uncle. The Duchess of Connaught, and the German Imperial standard, with 'Gott mit uns, 1871' was hoisted, while the bands played 'Heil in der Deigenkrone' (not sure of the spelling). The tune is the same as our 'America,' and is the national anthem of Germany, England and America, I believe. 'Die Wacht am Rhein' is not the national anthem, but only a patriotic one, as is our 'Star Spangled Banner.'

"The Kaiser then rode to a central position. The bands of all of the regiments were massed opposite the Kaiser, and the troops all marched past him, the bands [massed] playing the typical regimental march of each regiment as they went by. After the bands began [Humperdinck's] Coronation March as the 'terrible grey horses' at Windsor, I [think] and the Lancers had passed at a walk, they came back on a trot, and finally passed the Kaiser the third time at a 'charge', as fast as they could go. It was extremely exciting, and the turf flew up in the air at a great rate. Then the Kaiser rode around the entire body of troops, as inspecting, and chatted hands with a number of the officers. I afterwards asked a cavalry at the Horse Guards how in the world one could navigate with a helmet which comes way down over the nose, shape of letter T, and he said it was generally lost overboard, and they rode just their horse when the person came close behind on a charge, as the rule had to pull up their legs to avoid being crushed, so that automatic boot-jacks were formed, and the field would be covered with boots and helmets. The charge of the Lancers was particularly exciting, as the lance is a terrible thing to look at when carried down for joking purposes, and each one has a red streamer. This was perhaps the finest military show I ever witnessed, though General Grant's funeral parade in New York was very grand, with Generals on horseback, and the U.S. with their blue overcoats. I was also an artillery drill at West Point with President R. B. Hayes looking on, and General W. T. Sherman in his long blue coat of Civil War style.

"In October previous (sic) I saw the Kaiser in Hamburg, Germany, in a marriage with the Victoria. He then wore the Russian body, with the skull and crossed bones. The Empress was a very pleasant-looking person indeed, but "Bill" had the expression of a tiger in a menagerie. In the next carriage came the Crown Prince [Wilhelm, junior] in a gorgeous uniform, riding with an officer. Then the Princess

George Augustus, born October 15, 1877; married February 24, 1904, Allen Ainsly; died March 15, 1927. They had seven children:

Laura Eleanor, born December 20, 1881.
Frank, born February 14, 1884.
Mabel H., born March 15, 1886.
Allen Blair, born August 22, 1888; died January 19, 1918. She married December 17, 1915, Lawyer Dwight Archer, who died January 1, 1918.
George Augustus, Junior, born November 18, 1890; died June 17, 1892.
Martha Washington, born August 12, 1892.
Harry, born August 24, 1897; died May 10, 1904.

Walter, born July 20, 1842; died November 19, 1861.

William Howard, born April 11, 1843; married January 10, 1869, Anna M. Gloucester.

Edward Harold, born October 31, 1846; married April 21, 1877, Rosa Cecomenia del Plan, daughter of Dr. Don Nicholas del Plan y Hernandez and Dna Juana Amalia Zarzuela y Del Portillo de del Plan. They have no children.

Florence, born July 28, 1850; married June 4, 1890, Charles H. Loughlin. He died October 11, 1930. Mrs. Loughlin is now living, a widow.

Ann Lucretia, born September 3, 1871; died September 12, 1871.

Jerry, born August 6, 1872; died October 27, 1886.

Cornelius Howard Walker during his youth was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department Hose Company, No. 24.

Further inspection by Edward Harold Walker of the records of "The Reed Wallace Reformed Church" which are now deposited with "The Bethany Memorial of the Wallace Avenue Reformed Church" at 436 East 67th Street, New York City indicates that it was attended by the Walker, Hawkins and Rogers families. He writes as follows:

"I have today seen the original record of the baptism of James Walker and Maria Hawkins. I called at 436 East 67th Street, "The Bethany Memorial of the Wallace Avenue Reformed Church" and saw Rev. A. E. Thorndyke and he had the books containing the original records brought out of the safe and on the first page of the book of Marriages (book marked (1)) the marriage is recorded. The father of James is written "father"--an old fashioned "f"--and the copyist evidently took the "f" for "Ph." but any one can see it is plainly father. The Mother is written

and the little sleigh on which the bier was brought to the pulpit after his body were weighed. If some of the Democrats were more liberal with their constitutions, the world would be far better off.

"I presume you remember the 200th anniversary of New Castle (was it 2004?) quite a long time past. Generals W. T. Sherman and P.H. Sheridan sat in a carriage in front of Trinity Church. Sherman was in civilian's garb, having retired from the army; but Sheridan was in full dress uniform (Lieutenant General, I think). I was much struck at the sight of these two rare men, and they certainly looked like marking also-than soldiers. Later, in reviewing the local parade, Dr. Durand sat by Gen. Sheridan on the grand stand in Chapel Street, and remarked to me that Sheridan had a soft voice, like a woman's, 'but he was a tiger when a battle was in progress.' I have not yet made up my mind about the American generals in the late war, and have not seen many of them.

"There seemed to be a tendency on the part of the Chinese administration to assist re-confederates and their allies. A very interesting thing to me was to see the monuments on Union Heights on the battlefield of Stone Church, near Fredericksburg, Va. On the monument of the 99 N.Y. Regt. (I think the 99 N.Y.) is a bronze tablet to the memory of 'The Seven Alabama Boys who were our adversaries on this field.' The Virginians seem to have no prejudice against the numerous Union monuments. Near Harrisburg, in the Shenandoah valley, we saw some Indian kneeling on the front step of a nearby store, and they were quite 'cowed' at Gen. Sheridan, who had to call a halt in that vicinity and shut some rebel snipers. In the Wilderness we saw the house where Stonewall Jackson was shot by his own pickets, and a long way off, the house where he died, at Guiney's Station.

'About six or seven years ago, in my rides, driving from Chinatown to the western Pennsylvania, through a very remote country, on my way to Pittsburgh, we saw a Brookes monument on the side of a field. It had been erected not long before by the officers of the Guinnemon Guards, of the British army, to the memory of their 'brother officer,' General Brooks, mortally wounded in the Indian outrage about 150 years before the erection of the monument, and conveyed to a spot about 80 miles on this spot, where he died in an adjacent farmhouse. The inscription gave the details of Brooks's fall at the battle of the Monongahela, and stated that 'Lieut. Col. George Washington read the burial service.' The monument had the insignia of the Coldstream Guards, a thistle with the motto, 'Nemo me impune lacessit.' Pitt had a regiment to honor a member killed 150 years in the past!

Y.S.S."

James Spencer Dodson, born at 722 Greenwich Avenue, New York, November 19, 1860, married in Jersey City, N.J., August 7, 1889, Jessie Brown Lindsay, born January 6, 1868, at Jersey. Scotland, daughter of James Clark Lindsay and his wife, Mary Anne Brown.

James Spencer Dodson and Jessie Brown Lindsay have two sons, both born at 200 West 70th Street, New York:

James Lindsay Dodson, born Nov. 19, 1910
Marvin Tomlinson Dodson, born Oct. 9, 1908

Twice, he was, when a call was issued in 1909 for volunteers to guard the Water Supply of New York City, James Spencer Dodson, then fifty-one years of age, a member of the National Guard of Artillery of New York, was one of those accepted and served in the field as Artillery, New York. He was discharged with the rank of Artillery Sergeant, and then initiated in the 23d Regiment of the New York State Guard with the same rank.

Alanson King Dodson, third son of Marvin Tomlinson Dodson and Mary Ann King, born October 23, 1868, was drowned in the Delaware River near the Paterson Track Steel Bridge, on the construction of which he was working, at 1:15 on the afternoon of September 4, 1901. His brother, James Spencer Dodson, recovered the body at 2:45 the next morning, at a depth of twenty feet in the water.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Dodson, son of James Dodson and Maria Lorraine, was born in New York City January 9, 1827, and died in New York City February 28, 1910. Martha Washington Pearce, his wife, was born at Middletown, N.Y., October 17, 1830, and died in New York City June 3, 1917. They were married at the home of her parents, 119 West 11th Street, New York, January 6, 1852. They were real "Greenwich Villagers," living in Bedford Street, in the house given to him by his father at the time of their marriage, but all their days. She was a daughter of Augustus Frederick Pearce and his wife, Anne Jane Pullen. Augustus Frederick Pearce was born September 27, 1812, and was descended in direct line from Richard Pearce, born in 1586, who came to America with his wife, Martha, from Bristol, England, in the ship "Lyons" in 1621 and settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. William Pearce, brother of Richard, was the Captain of the ship "Lyons" and had been Captain of the "Mayflower" on her voyage from England in 1620.

Eleven children were born to Cornelius Dodson and Martha Washington Pearce:

Augustus Frederick,	born October 27, 1853, died October 27, 1853.
Charles Frederick,	born December 1, 1854, married September 12, 1917, New York Lyndon.
Marvin Washington,	born January 27, 1856, died March 5, 1863.
Frank,	born December 11, 1858, died November 5, 1861.

George Augustus, born October 19, 1850, married February 20, 1880, Ellen Blair; died March 13, 1903. They had seven children:

Laura Pearce, born December 21, 1881.
Frank, born February 24, 1884.
Mabel D., born March 12, 1886.
Ellen Blair, born August 26, 1888, died January 19, 1910. She married December 27, 1911, Lester Dunlap Archer, who died January 1, 1917.
George Augustus, Junior, born December 18, 1890, died June 17, 1892.
Martha Washington, born August 12, 1892.
Harry, born August 26, 1897; died May 10, 1904.

Walter, born July 28, 1861; died November 19, 1861.

William Howard, born April 11, 1863; married January 15, 1889, Anna M. Schneider.

Edward Harold, born October 31, 1866, married April 21, 1897, Rosa Crescencia del Pino, daughter of Dr. Don Warren del Pino y Hernandez and Dra Donna Amalia Serrano y del Castillo de del Pino. They have no children.

Florence, born July 28, 1869, married June 4, 1890, Charles H. Loughlin. He died October 11, 1921. Mrs. Loughlin is now living, a widow.

Ann Louisa, born September 3, 1871; died September 19, 1871.

Harry, born August 6, 1872, died October 27, 1904.

Cornelius Howard Dodion during his youth was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department Hose Company, No. 24.

Further inspection by Edward Harold Dodion of the records of "The North Western Reformed Church" which are now deposited with "The Bethany Memorial of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church" at 430 East 57th Street, New York City indicates that it was attended by the Dodion, Tunderman and Bogert families. It writes as follows:

"I then looked upon the original record of the marriage of James Dodion and Maria Rapelyea. I called at 430 East 57th Street, "The Bethany Memorial of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church" and saw Rev. A. E. Thunderman and he had the books containing the original records brought out of the safe and on the first page of the Book of Marriages (book marked #1) the marriage is recorded. The father of James is written "Jacobus"--an old fashioned "J"--and the surgeon evidently took the "J" for "Dr." but any one can see it is plainly Jacobus. The Maria is written

"Marring" very plainly. The Minister who married [illegible] and Maria Dutton was the Rev. Christian Dorn, who died Sept.[illegible] 1871.

Page 75. Vol.2 "Marriages"
Nov. 28 - 1824
Peter J. Dugert
[illegible] Demerese [illegible]

Page 75. Vol.1 "Marriages"
June 17 - 1824
Mr. Wm. Jackson to
Miss Tilla Demerese [illegible]

These are both Maria's sisters. "Tilla" is the one we know as Hannah Tilla, and the "------ Demerese" who married Peter J. Dugert is "Susan, as shown in the Baptisms, Vol.1, page 67, as follows:

Sept. 16 - 1817
Susan Demerese) child born
&) July 19 - 1797
Peter J. Dugert) Harriet Louisa

The other records I found bearing our family name, but whom I cannot place in relationship, are:

Vol.1, Page 5. Baptisms
April -- 1817) child
William D. Lasell) Amelia
&) born
Collette Demerese) Aug. 10 - 1797

Vol.1, Page 84 Baptisms
Jan. 19 - 1822) child
Jonathan Dutton) Sarah Ann
&) born July 2 - 1821.
Jane Tilbert)

Vol.2, Page 4. Marriages
Samuel Darring son of
Phoebe Darring [illegible]
Ann Dutton daughter of
Justus Dutton
Feb. 16 - 1813

Vol.8, Page 81 Marriages

Isaac Dutton son of Andrew Dutton
with Sarah Godden daughter of
Joseph Godden
Sept. 8 - 1718 - Saturday evening

Page 56, Vol.8 Marriages

June 29 - 1721
Jonathan Dutton son of Daniel
Dutton with Jane Gilbert,
daughter of John A. Gilbert
Thursday evening

Page 70, Vol.8

April 21 - 1727 Marriages

John Yonker to
Cynthia Sophronia Godden

This completes the record of the N.B. Ref. Dutch Church (Rad. Ave. Ref. Church). I wonder what relationship all these are to our James and Maria.

In Sabine's American Loyalists at the J.T. Ele. Lib., on page 356, I find

"Isaac Dutton. In 1760 he was a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Jersey Volunteers. He retired on half-pay and settled in New Brunswick where he was clerk in the House of Assembly. He died in that colony."

Could this be a brother or father of our Sophia?

The St. John's Burying Ground is two lots this from which the remains of Sophia Elmore Dutch, her wife Vicky Van Dyne, and her sister, Hester Van Dyne, were removed to Poughkeepsie, was located at Dawson, Clarkson and Perry Streets. It is now a public park. The 'Harlem Church Church' was to the east of this piece of ground, and the burial vaults were in the rear of the church edifice and underground.

When my grandfather, Cornelius Earle, moved to New York in 1832, he located in Cortlandt Street. In 1839 he lived at 10 King Street, and his mother Vicky lived at 8 King Street. In 1836 he bought two lots on the north side of what was then "Sixth Street" (later named Waverly Place), near Sixth Avenue. On one of the lots he built, 70 feet back from the street, a two story and attic house, with a garden in front. At the time it was built, there was only one house between it and Broadway. When Drutan earlier was introduced, he had a fountain in the garden. When his brother, Justus Edward Earle, married Margaret Willard in 1841, Cornelius sold him the other lot and he built a three story and basement house there, which is still standing. In the New York Directory of 1842, through some confusion of records, both of these houses were called "113 Waverly Place," and continued to be so called until Cornelius moved away. Possibly the house of Justus Edward overlapped the other lot.

My grandfather lived in Waverly Place until about 1857, when they moved to a fine house on the north side of 14th Street, west of 9th Avenue, where I remember being taken "Sunday-afternoon drive" as early by my grandmother.

The first issue of the New York City Directory, that of 1786, gives the following addresses of the sons of Captain Edward Earle and Vicky Van Dyne:

Sylvester	482 Greenwich Street
Cornelius	10 King Street
John B.	38 Liberty Street
Justus Edward	42 West Street
Lawrence	8 King Street

According to the New York directories, the following were the places of residence of my father, Abraham Lent Earle, from 1840 to 1858:

1840 - 1844	70 Bedford Street
1844	113 Waverly Place, my grandfather's house
1845	12 Troy Street (now West 12th Street)
1849	48 Christopher Street
1850 - 1858	88 Perry Street

In 1850 we boarded with a Mrs. Post, on the corner of Perry Street and Greenwich Avenue.
In 1852 we moved to the east side of 7th Avenue, second house above 40th Street. At that time there was nothing but "squatters" between 40th Street and Central Park.

At that time my father owned some lots on West 10th Street, which we occasionally drove out to, that were occupied by "brown gardeners." The rental he received from them was "his winter supply of celery." The "Golden Wedding" of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lent was celebrated at our house in 7th Avenue in 1856, and I remember that we smaller sons of the third generation were bid to wait for the refreshments until our elders were served, but we really gave on the two enormous pyramids of ice cream on the serving table, one white, the other strawberry color, for in that manner was ice cream served at functions in those days.

My grandfather Earle's line having been mentioned very fully, I will now give the line of my "Grandmother Earle" Maria Lent.

My grandmother, Maria Lent Earle, was born October 21, 1791, and died while on a visit to the home of her son, the Rev. Cornelius Earle in Tatamoyne, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1863. Her parents were Abraham Lent (born Sept.21, 1755, died Aug.19, 1829) and Margaret Waltman (born Dec.8, 1758, died June 8, 1837). She was a great-granddaughter of Baron Tenneyck Waltman and a great-grand-niece of Cornelia Waltman, who married Ryck Lent in 1757.

Abraham Lent was directly descended from Ryck Van Lent, born in England in 1553. The name of the sire of Ryck Van Lent who was the founder of American Lent is not definitely known, but it is of record that Ryck Lent, born in 1641, was his grandson.

Ryck Lent, born in 1641, married in Holland in 1667 Jacoytje Elizabethoff and came to New Amsterdam shortly afterward. Their son, Abraham Lent, born March 10, 1696 (died Feb. 6, 1746) married March 12, 1720, Anna Catrina Rysen. Their son, Ryck Lent, born April 10, 1699 (died 1756) married December 26, 1727, Cornelia Waltman, born in 1706. Their son, Abraham Lent, born November 17, 1723, married in 1754 Anna Brinckerhoff. Their son, Abraham Lent, born (as above) December 21, 1755, was my great-grandfather on the Lent side and upon the record of his services I become a member of "The Sons of The American Revolution" (by number in the Commonwealth Society in 6021), and my sister Elsie Earle, and my daughter, Marjorie Earle, become members of "The Daughters of The American Revolution." We have additional ancestral lines accepted and recorded with these societies through my mother's forebears of the Dockerans and Haff families, who lived at New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York, as has been shown previously.

Thornton Earle and I are members of The Holland Society of New York as descendants in the male line of Edward Earle, who bought the Gemeenveen plantation.

The following was written by Abraham Lent himself in regard to his service. The original manuscript was copied for me by his granddaughter, Mary Lent Morgan (since deceased).

The testimony of "Abraham Lent Jr."
who was born Sept. 21, 1755

Aug.1st, 1776 — I listed as a private soldier (not old the duty of Clerk) in Col. Jacobus Swartwout's regiment in General George Clinton's brigade for five months' service, under the command of Stephen Irvine, Capt., Andrew 1st Lieutenant, Jacob Burton 2nd Lieutenant - all since dead. We marched from Fishkill, Dutchess Co. and now State of New York to Kingsbridge and there was stationed until the retreat of our army from Long Island.- Then was ordered to White Plains

Oct. 28th And, one at the Battle that was fought there by Gen. McDougall. After the British left there, we were ordered to Peekskill, and, from thence, to Fort Constitution and remained there, until my time was out, which was the last day of December 1776. Then returned home.

Jan. 1777 I received an appointment as Ensign in the standing Army, under Thomas Lee Esqr. and John Larwee, Lieut. (both since dead) and was in the expedition of Gen. Heath to Fort Independence, near King's Bridge, which appointment I resigned

Mar. 1777 to Marcus Hollowing, and accepted of First Lieut. under Lieut. Wycoff, Capt., and Jacobus Davis, and Cornelius Lent (dead) in a detachment to consist of 70 men, commanded by Curtis Fleme, Major, to guard the Forts in the Highlands, viz:- Fort Montgomery and Fort Constitution.

Apr. 1777 which service commenced the first day of April and ended the last day of July, being four months, and being discharged.

Aug. 1777 returned home, which was the first day of August. Some time after, Gen. Gates sent to, to go and take the command of the Northern Army. Col. Hughes made application to Col. Derick Brinckerhoff, for a guard to go with him to Albany, and, there being eight of us, who had been removed at that time, I, among the rest volunteered, and went with him to Albany, and, after our return home, the British came up the Hudson River and Capt. John Tenland and myself joined a detachment of Col. Derick Brinckerhoff's regiment of Militia commanded by Major Henry, and marched to Peekskill to join Gen. Putnam, to prevent the enemy from landing, on this side of the river. But, when Fort Montgomery was taken, the whole of his regiment turned out and we remained with them in service until the enemy left the River and returned to New York which was sometime in Nov. When the Fort was

1778 building at West Point, I went as First Lieut. with the Militia to assist in building it and continued there six weeks by relieving other officers of the same grade.

In 1780 I took a First Lieut. commission in the Militia and was out in two alarms.

Aug.17,1784. I was appointed a Brigade Major to General Swartwout and served as such.

Abraham Lent.

The record of service filed by me in my application for membership in the "Sons of the American Revolution," and which has been used by the others mentioned, repeats this record.

Abraham Lent's grandmother, Cornelia Waldron, wife of Cyrel Lent, born 1696, was of the Waldron family of which much mention is made in the history of New York City.

Abraham Lent was a <u>grandson</u> of Johannes Waldron, born 1665, married in 1692 Annetje Jansen.

He was a great-grandson of Jonathan Waldron, born 1838, died 1890, married in 1864 Thurman Bagel.

He was a great-great-grandson of Richard Waldron of Amsterdam, and a great-great-great-grandson of Randolph Waldron of Holland.

Margaret Waldron, mother of Maria Lent, wife of Cornelius Earle, was of the same line.

She was a daughter of William Waldron, born 1798, died 1852, who married in 1844 Antje Myer, a daughter of Adolph Myer.

She was a granddaughter of Samuel Waldron, born 1761, died 1837, who married in 1783 Margaret Blomfield.

She was a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Waldron and Tamaka Bagel, previously referred to as ancestors of Abraham Lent.

Henrickt Waldron (husband of Tamaka Bagel and first of the name in America) was born near Old Haarlem in Holland, in 1618. He brought his family over to New Amsterdam in the beginning of Governor Stuyvesant's administration, 1647, and for sixteen years held public office, beginning as Private Secretary to Peter Stuyvesant. As he was highly educated, speaking English, French and Latin in addition to his native tongue, he was sent on numerous diplomatic missions to the other Colonies, the most important of which was to Lord Baltimore to protest against the English encroachments. He was Schepen Fiskaal of New Amsterdam, and for a time assistant Attorney General under Governor De Sille.

He was one of the first patentees of New Haarlem, and in 1662 erected a stone mansion on the East River waterfront at Hans's Bowt, between the present 87th and 89th Streets. This mansion was still in good condition when it was torn down in 1870, two hundred and ten years later.

My father, Abraham Lent Earle, was born near Lee Point. The Lent, Ackerman, Bogardus, Borgan, Morgan, Tonneyck and Haff families, with whom the Earles were connected by marriage, lived within a circle having a radius of five miles. My father was very much attached to the Hudson River (called by the Indians "Shatemuc") and particularly to the country around Fishkill Landing (now Beacon) and Matteawan, and at one time owned a place under the shadow of Beacon Mountain, a portion of which he sold to Colonel Joseph Howland, who developed a very beautiful country-seat there. I believe the Howland residence is now a sanitarium. It used to be quite a journey to the summit of the mountain (which is now reached by an inclined railway) and parties made "picnics" of their trips up there. In the summer of 1858 my father married me up the mountain in his arms. He was fond of being in the country, and from 1864 to 1868 had a country place in New Jersey on the "Tenafly Ridge," about two miles north of "English Neighborhood" on Overpeck Creek, and almost southwest from the Leonia station of the "Northern Railway of New Jersey," which later was taken over by the Erie Railway. The house was standing when visited by Thornton Earle and myself about five years ago. James Spencer Earle spent his first summer of his infancy as a visitor at this place, accompanied by his father and mother and Warren, Jr. My father was very fond of driving, and while living there frequently drove to and from his place of business on Washington Street in New York City in preference to using the railroad.

Speaking of the "English Neighborhood," my mother used to tell me of her going to the services at the old church there. It was an all day engagement, and between the two services they ate luncheon in the church yard.

As a young man, my father was in his brother Ithuel's journey as a clerk; from that position, he entered the employ of the Longs grocery house of Simms, Godfrey & Bostwick. He left there to become associated with his uncle, Justus Edwards Earle, in the only woollen business at 177 West Street, dealing principally with the remnants of the woollen milling up the Croton River. The famous standards "Manhattan" and "Belleisle Worsted", during the "Knickerbocker Line," were owned and operated by Justus Edwards Earle during the time my father was associated with him. After this, my father was a member of the firm of Allen Ray & Co., manufacturers of Army Vi Ra. 53 Greene St.

When he terminated this business connection, he became a member of the firm of Cragin & Co., at 108 Broad Street, engaged in the "provision" business, the forerunner of the "packing houses" of today. Mr. George Cragin afterwards went to Chicago, where he became the leader in that business.

My father then became a member of the firm of Earle & Earle in the same line of business, at 508 Washington Street. This partnership was dissolved about 1868, and the firm became A. L. Earle & Son, at 516 Washington Street, my brother, Samuel S. Earle, being the junior partner.

When the "Tweed Ring" was dethroned, my father was first appointed County Auditor of New York County, later becoming Deputy Comptroller of the City of New York under Andrew H. Green.

An attempt to assassinate him was made while he was Deputy Comptroller, by the driver of the Tombs Prison "Black Maria," who had been influenced by politicians whose unlawful claims were refused by Abraham Lent Roche in his official capacity. The man was tortured and then Abraham Lent Roche appealed to the Governor for his pardon, and pressed it, saying that his assailant was the least guilty of the conspirators.

An interesting period of his life was during the parts of several years which he spent among the Indians. It was during the time of President Hayes's administration, and he was selected by the Board of Indian Commissioners to visit the Indian Reservations west of the Mississippi River. He visited them all and became well acquainted with many of the famous Chiefs. He did not agree with those who said, "The only good Indian is a dead Indian." He never met one who did not have some good qualities, and he denounced as false many of the charges made against them.

Of all the Indians he visited, he was perhaps most interested in the Sioux Tribe. During his visit with them he was permitted to visit the place underground where the "sacred fire" was kept burning.

He was at one time during his visits to the Indians present at a conference with Indian Chiefs, General Eaton of the Army presiding, when the famous Indian Chief named Victorio, whose tribe had been ordered to locate on a reservation where another tribe who were their enemies were already located, asked to be sent to another reservation where a tribe who were their friends were located, and offered to help them to support themselves as their friends were doing. Victorio said that if his tribe was compelled to go to the reservation to which they objected, they would go on a raid. But if they could go with their friends, they would live peacefully. General Eaton and the Convention placed the matter before the Secretary of the Interior, with the request that Victorio's reasonable request be granted. The Department insisted that Victorio's tribe should go as they were first directed. Result: Victorio's tribe went on a raid, and there was destruction of life and property.

After his return from this Government mission, he became interested in the mining business, in which he continued until his death.

About 1883 or 1884, there was appointed a Railroad Commission to consider plans for a general system of cable railways for New York City, and he was a member of that Commission and as such visited other cities which had cable railways, which system was originated in San Francisco, where he had seen it in operation. A plan was arranged, and following that the New York Cable Railway Company was organized by capitalists, but rival influences and political trickery prevented the Company from getting a charter. He was Secretary of this Company and active in the efforts to carry the plan through. Rivalries of transfers and a belt line railroad was called "Earle's Gridiron" by the papers, and laughed at; but others been carried out his ideas in the newer New York. He advocated not only the "gridiron," which was the "cable-crossing" of all surface railroad lines in the city, but he also advocated a belt line Railroad, which was not a "gridiron." The Belt Line Road was distinctly for freight purposes; and it is again being advocated under the name of "Marginal Railway." The intention being that it would have alone running to each side out onto the piers toward the river and into warehouses on the upland, a railway which would be available to all railway lines now merging in New York or the Jersey cities. The gridiron happened, and we would still have it except for the requirements of municipal authorities. The marginal railway I believe will come, and I believe Father first thought of it.

In religious matters he was active. As a young man he was a member of the West Presbyterian Church, then located in Carmine Street at the head of Varick Street, and for many years President of the Board of Trustees, and also an Elder. This church had many hardships in its financial matters, and he was active with a few other men in tiding it over its troubles. He was a principal factor in securing land in West 42nd Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, about 1861, when it became evident that because of changes of residence of many of its members the church must be moved uptown. He as President and Mr. Caswell Aiken, a retired merchant, as one of the Board of Trustees were the principal factors in having the new church built, and it became a success. Rev. Thos. E. Hastings, afterwards a D.D., who had been brought to the Carmine Street Church from a small church in Woodbury, N.J., mainly through the influence of A. L. Earle, always acknowledged the indebtedness of the church to Mr. Earle, for what he had done to carry it through its trouble and also for the very valuable support which he had received from him during his pastorate. The removal of the place of worship from Carmine Street to 42nd Street created great bitterness on the part of some. My mother entered the 42nd Street Church only once, that was to attend the wedding of my brother Samuel in 1867. Later my father and mother became members of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

Abraham Lent Earle was married to Ann Eliza Dobson on May 22, 1839, at the residence of her Aunt Susan Tunnicliff, wife of Peter J. Dupont, No. 133 MacDougal Street, New York City. During her girlhood she had lived with her Aunt Susan. My father died on the 40th anniversary of his marriage.

Back on state soil of the Poughkeepsie Postal Directory, we headed south for Wappingers Falls, our most obvious being the birthplace of my father, Abraham Lent Earle. I had never been able to locate it. My father had told me that it was at "Underhill," sometimes called "Red Rock." There is a Red Rock north of Poughkeepsie, but I know that it could not have been at that Red Rock because he said it was "on the Hudson River near Low Point" (now known as Chelsea). The first definite information that I obtained was from Samuel L. Van Voorhis, on the previous day. He said that my grandfather, Cornelius Earle, told him that the farm where he lived before he went to New York City to reside permanently, in 1872, was in "the sticks" known as "the Derrick Brinkerhoff place" between Hughesville and Low Point.

At Poughkeepsie, Burdette Waring told us that we probably could get some information from Fred. Ackerman (a son of Samuel Ackerman) who is a lawyer practicing in Poughkeepsie, but we felt that we could not take the time to look him up that morning.

Driving through Wappingers Falls, we took the "Beacon" highway and rode about ten miles to Hughesville, where we made inquiries as to who could give us information regarding the location of the "Derrick Brinkerhoff place" and were referred to Isaac Hasbrouck, who lives in the second house westerly from Whitney's store. Mr. Hasbrouck is a very elderly man and somewhat deaf. We found him very willing to tell us how we could reach the place, and he seemed to recognize the name Earle in connection with it. When I told him that "the story has it" that my grandfather "rowed down the river to be married," he said that there was nothing improbable about it, as the people down by the river used to row to Poughkeepsie, between seven and eight miles, on Sundays to attend church. The round trip was more than fifteen miles.

Following his directions, we rode down the "Beacon" highway about a mile to the "Chelsea" road. A large barn surmounted by a windmill stands on the corner nearest to Hughesville and the dwelling house on the farther corner. The "Chelsea" road passes between the barn and the house. Here we turned to the right. The first house on the right hand side is modern and is painted red. The second house is colonial and now owned by Dr. Weaver of New York City. The third house is the "Derrick Brinkerhoff place" now owned and occupied by Robert Tellyer. This is, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, the home of my grandfather, Cornelius Earle, and the birthplace of my father. There is a beautiful view of the river from it, and there is a considerable slope in the direction of the river, so that I could realize how welcome was the assistance my father received when, as he said, he slidded the hill from the pasture by "holding onto the cow's tail." Mrs. Tellyer kindly took us through the house, which is in a fine state of preservation. There is a question in my mind as to whether this house was built by my grandfather, Cornelius Earle, or by his father, Captain Edward Earle, because, as I have repeated the story, he rowed up the river to be married. Did he build this house for himself, or was it the home of his father at that time, we do not know. Joshua Edward Earle of Grand Rapids, Michigan, wrote me that the house at New Hamburg was sold to the Willards when Captain Edward Earle removed to New York, perhaps he had previously moved to this "Derrick Brinkerhoff place."

The elderly colored woman who was working for Mrs. Gallpen told me that she had attended the "Colored Camp Meetings" held at a place several miles from there, of which I had heard much when I was a child. This woman's husband is the caretaker at Dr. Hooker's place.

Leaving the old homestead, we continued along the road to Chelsea, perhaps a mile distant. From there on the "pilgrimage" was mine. It was to the "scenes of my childhood," although Thorndyke Earle had heard some of the names from his father, Samuel E. Earle, my brother.

In my day, that is, during the later "fifties" and the "sixties," my parents used to spend the summer in Dutchess County. Father was fond of good road horses and always drove from New York at the beginning of the summer and back again in September. The longer part of two days were occupied in making the trips. We stopped over night at Pawling or Hopewell. Having his own horses, we were able to make visits to the relatives frequently, and I remember very distinctly some of the trips to "Low Point." One August Father, with mother and myself, drove north beyond Pleasantville to Lake Shenaqua. Many incidents of this trip are remembered by me. And one Fall we returned to New York by the road on the west side of the river, back of what is now called "Bear Mountain", for miles and miles we saw only charcoal burners.

The Ackermans, Abraham Lent, Elizabeth, Samuel Rogerdus, David Lent, Jasper Cropsey, Margaret Ann, cousins of my father on his mother's side, were born at Low Point on the old Ackerman farm. Abraham, in my time, had a place below Wappingers, and later went to Oil City, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth was the minister of the church at Hughesville. Samuel Rogerdus lived at Arthursburg. David Lent lived at Pawnerville [later Tiverton], a little more than a mile south of the "Corners," the business center of "Beacon," formerly "Fishkill-on-the-Hudson." His wife was Cynthia M. Robinson. Her family lived at Wappingers. Margaret Ann married Jacob Doubling. They lived in the fine colonial house on the river back, just south of the Chelsea railroad station. Jasper Cropsey lived at Low Point.

My grandmother Maria Lent's brothers and sisters were:

John Abraham Lent, who married Catharine Van Buren,
David Parker Lent, who married Alinda Bement,
Peter Waldron Lent, who married Catherine Forbes,
Elizabeth Brinckerhoff Lent, who married Peter Ackerman,
Cornelia Lent, who married Abraham Shear,
Ann Lent, who married Abraham Rogerdus.

John Abraham Lent had three sons: Peter, Abraham, and William Wandrill. Abraham became a State Senator of New York, and William Wandrill was one of the successful pioneers of California. He went to San Francisco and was successful as a merchant, later becoming interested in mining. He was active as a member of the "Law and Order Committee," opposed to the methods of the "Vigilance Committee."

David Parker Lent, of whom I have previously spoken, lived at Poughkeepsie.

Elizabeth Brinckerhoff Lent was the grandmother of Fred. E. Lent of Poughkeepsie.

Ann Lent was the grandmother of Ann Elizabeth Bennet(t) and Charles A. Benedict of New York. Maria Lent lived with her sister Ann at the time of her marriage to Cornelius Earle.

Passing the railroad station, we rode up to the "Jacob Deering Place," which is now owned and occupied by a Mr. Jefferson. The very overgrowing willows led us to suspect the house. Many incidents of my childhood were revealed to my mind,--even abundant with the railway tracks, where the locomotives made "good humors" and had flaring smoke stacks; adorn with the big red barn and the "melon patch" behind it. I recalled the colored people, to be found with all the older families of Dutchess County, descendants of "enclosed slaves" who had worked for the forebears of their employers for generations. Slavery was in force in the early days of the Colony. When my forebear, Edward Earle, bought the plantation at Jacobstown, the bill of sale included a number of slaves.

Leaving the "Deering Place," we continued south for about a half mile (the road used to run along the river bank, but now is some distance inland) to where an abrupt turn is made to the east. Traveling about two miles to the east, we intersected the main highway, turned to the south and rode about two miles to "The Corners" (about five miles by road from Chelsea) on the way to Tivoli, where I wished to have a glimpse of the "David Ackerman place." After passing "The Corners" we came to the familiar grounds of the Lafontaine, Professor Doyle, Chancellor Beck, and Sargent Sylvius. I understand that the Sargent place and the Burdsen estate adjoining it on the Lattsmanns road have been acquired by a sanitarium. In reaching the entrance to the Sargent place, we turned to the right. Five or six hundred feet further along the road in this direction brought us in front of the place where my family had spent so many pleasant days. It used to be a bower of flowers. "Dave" Ackerman had a "hobby" for flowers and fine fruits, but now it is a sad reminder.

From the porch there used to be an unobstructed view across the river to "Washington's Headquarters" at Newburgh and on the Fourth of July we watched the firing of the cannon and the fireworks at night. Down towards the river and a little to the south used to stand the "Kaufman place," which in childhood was my "Mecca." I would go there early in the morning and stay all day. I could not see whether the house is standing. The "Mecca," I believe, had all passed on twenty years ago. The first decoration of that place occurred about 1867, when the Poughkeepsie, Hartford & Erie Railroad tracks were run through it. From the front of the house one could see the entire river from Newburgh to West Point. In the foreground was "Sugar Loaf Mountain" and Polypus Island, off which the steamer "Knickerbocker," of which I have already spoken, was wrecked.

From the "Dave Ackerman" place, we continued on the Cold Spring road across the creek where we used to bathe, past the storage built by Colonel Sweland and then turning sharply to the left, drove past what was my father's place, adjoining the Abraham Ackerman place. Just beyond there, we saw a wooden arch over the road, announcing that good dinners could be procured at the summit of "Beacon Mountain." The suggestion being made that we "would

have to get somewhere," we stopped and turning to the right, saw that a road led directly to the foot of the incline railway. Turning the automobile into a field, we hoarded the car and accounted half fare on a very steep incline and found a pleasant dining place with windows along the side, giving an unobstructed view of the Shawangunk Mountains on the west and the Catskill Mountains to the north. There is a separate building called "the hotel," where one can spend the night very comfortably. The other public building is the "casino," where there is a large dancing floor. On Day Dhe, Decoration Day, there was trouble with the power for the incline railway and a large number had to descend the mountain on foot, quite a serious trip, as there is no road near the summit. Some of the people did not reach the base of the mountain until seven o'clock the next morning.

The panorama from the summit is magnificent. Northward of the buildings, distant about twenty minutes' climb, is the monument erected by the daughters of the Revolution to "Sixty Seven Mountain." The mountain is at an elevation of 900 or 800 feet above the dining room. The others climbed the entire distance, but I stopped when I got where I could see the base of the monument, as I did not care to overtax my strength. The others had expected to get a long view to the east, but found only a long range of hills. There is a reservoir for the water supply of Mattiawan lying in the northeast and several hundred feet below the monument. As I said before, I was carried to the summit of the "North Beacon" sixty-three years previously, and had not been there since.

Returning to the base, we entered the automobile and driving through Mattiawan and Glenham, reached Fishkill Village. From there, the return to Brewster was made over the same roads on which we traveled the previous day.

James Spencer Dodson being in charge of the construction of the "Darkness Tower and Memorial Quadrangle" at Yale University, New Haven, much had been said regarding it on the trip, and Thurston Harle had decided that instead of returning directly to New York with Warren Dodson and Sheerr Dodson he would ride to New Haven, where we expected to arrive at about half past seven, spend a couple of hours there, and go to New York by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad late in the evening. We rode along nicely until we reached Seymour, Connecticut, fourteen miles from New Haven, when trouble developed with the rear wheel mechanism of the automobile and we stopped at a garage next door to the "Thornton House." Two hours were lost by this mishap, and we did not reach New Haven until after ten o'clock. Stopping at "Tom's" home, we "washed up" and then went to "Murray's" on Crown Street for supper, at the end of two perfect days. We reached "Darkness" at about midnight and had a very interesting visit there until at a quarter past three in the morning of Thursday, June 17th, we passed from the quiet courts out through the portals of Darkness Tower with the beginning of a rainy day.

Warren Rosekrans Hedden and James Spencer Hedden, sons of Warren Rosekrans Hedden and Mary Ann King, from the records given are descended from

Jurianse Haff, born in Germany, probably about 1621.
Hermanus Tendrickse Rosekrans, in New Amsterdam in 1657.
Johannes Schuyler of Hackensack, New York, born 1709, buried at New Hackensack, New York.
Frans Jacobsen Ostrander of Hackensack, New Jersey, father of Thomas Francisco Ostrander, Justice of the Peace in Bergen County, New Jersey, in 1776.
Zopher Hedden, living in New York previous to the Revolution.
James Hedden, living in New York in 1818.
Warren Rosekrans Hedden, born in New York in 1828.
Sidney King, who went to Burlington, Vermont, in 1788.
George N. Schrang, born in New Jersey in 1751.

The Haff, Rosekrans and Schuyler lines are given in more detail on pages 50-51.

Warren and James Hedden are members of the Sons of the Revolution, and Warren is a member of the Loyal Legion.

Edward Harold Hedden follows the same line to James Hedden as his paternal grandfather. On his mother's side, he is directly descended from Richard Pearse, born in England in 1590.

From the records as given, the children and grandchildren of Abraham Lent Earle and Ann Eliza Hedden are descended in direct lines, as follows:

Earle Line

1. Edward Earle, living in England in 1603 (supposed to be the son of Thomas Earle, born 1571).
2. Edward Earle, born in England in 1628, married Hanna Baylie.
3. Edward Earle, born in Maryland in 1666, married Elsie Vroeland.
4. Sylvester Earle, born at Gowanus in 1707, married Matilda Sabriesi.
5. Edward Earle, born at Gowanus in 1737, married Sicky Van Dyn.
6. Cornelius Earle, born at Grand Lake, near St. John, New Brunswick, in 1769, married Maria Lent.
7. Abraham Lent Earle, born at Low Point in 1816, married Ann Eliza Hedden.

Lent Line

1. Dyckman Van Lent, born in 1583 in England.
2. His son (name not definitely known).
3. Dyckman Lent, born in 1640, married Jannetje Brinckerhoff.
4. Abraham Lent, born in 1674, married Anna Catrina Myers.
5. Ryck Lent, born in 1709, married Cornelia Waldron.
6. Abraham Lent, born in 1738, married Catrina Brinckerhoff.
7. Abraham Lent, born in 1766, married Margaret Waldron.
8. Maria Lent, born in 1791, married Cornelius Earle.

Waldron Line

1. Dorothy Waldron, born in Holland in 1620 (memory).
2. Richard Waldron, born in Amsterdam.
3. Rensselaer Waldron, born in 1616, married Tannetje Nagel in 1646, and came to America in 1647.
4. Johannes Waldron, born in 1649, married Annetje Janssen.
5. Cornelia Waldron, born in 1696, married Ryck Lent.

Janssen-Troeland Line

1. Michael Janssen, came to America from Zeperenhuysen, Holland.
2. Hans Mychielsen Troeland, who married Sibbetje Meyers June 2, 1670.
3. Alsey Troeland, married Feb. 12, 1688, Edward Earle (born in Maryland, 1626).

Fabricius Line

1. Albert Fabrowski (who claimed relationship with the Royal Family of Sobieski of Poland) came to America in the Ship "Fox" in 1662, married a Miss Van der Linde.
2. His daughter Magdill, or Matilda, married Silvester Earle Oct. 6, 1703.

Van Dyck Line

1. Cow Van Dyck (Dayne), born June 4, 1761, died Sept. 16, 1797; married Sicky Vanderbilt, born Nov. 30, 1770, died Sept. 7, 1776.
2. Their daughter, Sicky Van Dyck, married Edward Earle Jan. 19, 1791.

Ruff Line

1. Jurianse Ruff, born about 1620, married Tuentje Tiesatsen.
2. Laurens Juranse Ruff, married Dorlana Fletcres.
3. Peter Ruff, born in 1677, married Hentje Barentse Libentsen.
4. Laurens Ruff, born in 1718, married Sarah van Duzen.
5. Laurens Ruff, born in 1761, married Catherine Schuyler.
6. Phebe Ruff, born in 1795, married Warren Rosekrans.

Rosekrans Line

1. Hermanus Hendrickson Rosekrans, married Magdalena Dircks.
2. Dirckx Rosekrans, baptized in 1676, married Wyntje Elsretsdo.
3. Jacobus Rosekrans, baptized in 1706, married Sarah Decker.
4. Johannes Rosekrans, baptized in 1746, married Barbara Ruff.
5. Warren Rosekrans, born in 1776, married Phebe Ruff.

Sophia Hadden, living in New York previous to the Revolution, removed after peace was made to St. John, New Brunswick, being one of the grantees of the Settlement.

Jesse Hadden, living in New York, married Maria Scammons in 1818. Jesse Spencer Hadden has a song book in which is written the signature of Jesse Hadden.

As far as I know, my brother Edward Earle, my cousins Maria Louisa Earle, Thomas Osborn Hunsey, and Emily Earle Lindsley, and I (Arthur Winthrop Earle), of the seventh generation of "Cornelius Earles", are the only living great-children of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lent. From my own experience, I have learned how difficult it is to link up the relationship as to "who is who" after the preceding generation has passed. Therefore, for the benefit of the eighth and ninth generations I append the family records of the children and children's children of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lent. Rev. Isaac N. Earle of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, has in preparation for publication the most complete record of the entire line of "Cornelius Earles" that I have knowledge of. I hope that it will be published soon, in order that I may have a copy of it.

The children of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lent were:

Edward. "born at Red Hook or Kinderhook in the locality called New Hamburg" (this place we located at Low Point), Dutchess County, New York, December 28, 1812; died at New York City August 21, 1869.

Margaret Ann. born at the same place as Edward, April 22, 1814; died in New York City May 6, 1832. Unmarried.

Matilda. born at the same place as Edward and Margaret Ann, April 22, 1816; died at New Rochelle, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1894.

Abraham Lent. born at the same place as the preceding, April 16, 1818; died in New York City May 22, 1888.

Cornelius. born at 10 King Street, New York City, July 11, 1822; died at Easton, Pennsylvania, Feb. 13, 1902.

Justus David. born at 10 King Street, New York City, Jan. 21, 1824; died at Easton, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1898.

Cynthia Maria. born at 113 Waverly Place, New York City, May 27, 1831; died April 26, 1919, at Larchmont, N.Y., at the home of her niece, Emily Earle Lindsley.

Edward Earle

Son of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lent, born December 24, 1813, was a physician and died August 21, 1849, as a result of overwork during the cholera epidemic of that year in New York City. He studied in the office of Dr. Abraham Hunter and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1836. For a number of years he gave his services to the Northern Dispensary at Waverly Place and Christopher Street. In connection with his profession, he maintained a pharmacy at 130 Bleecker Street, and at one time my father, Abraham Lent Earle, was his clerk. Dr. Edward Earle lived at 56 Sixth Avenue. After his death his family removed to West 26th Street, which was "away uptown."

Dr. Edward Earle married, at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1836, Margaret Elizabeth Lent (born Nov. 8, 1816, died Dec. 5, 1888, at East Orange, N.J.). Her parents were: John Abraham Lent, born Oct. 3, 1784, died Sept. 14, 1821, and Catherine Van Deuren, born March 30, 1786, died April 17, 1828.

The children of Dr. Edward Earle and Margaret Elizabeth Lent were:

Mortimer Lent. born in New York City Sept. 11, 1837, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, Sept. 26, 1889. He had met with an accident while driving.

Maria Louisa. born in New York City Jan. 26, 1842. living in Philadelphia in 1921. unmarried.

Mary Elizabeth. born in New York City, Sept. 9, 1844; died in New York City Mar. 13, 1845.

Henry Martyn. born in New York City May 28, 1846, died at East Orange, N.J., Feb. 4, 1917.

Mortimer Lent Earle

Married May 8, 1867, Henry Josephine Allen (born Oct. 14, 1840, died June 11, 1895). Her parents were: Henry Allen, born April 30, 1802, and Henry S. Felt, born May 10, 1801.

The sole issue of this marriage was Mortimer Lamson Earle, born in New York City, Oct. 14, 1868, died in New York City Sept. 20, 1911. He married June 4, 1898, Ethel Dewhirst Woodward (born April 12, 1868). She is living, and was active in Red Cross work in connection with the European War, went overseas in August, 1918. There were no children born of this marriage. Her parents were: George Everteen Woodward, born Sept. 26, 1839, died Jan. 26, 1895, and Eliza Dobbin Dewhirst Mortimer, born Jan. 30, 1834, died July 18, 1911, who was a daughter of Benjamin Mortimer and Eliza Dorgan.

Mortimer Lamson Earle, son of Mortimer Lent Earle and Henry Josephine Allen, was graduated at Columbia College, New York, with the Class of 1888, as an Honor Man, and remained there as instructor, later becoming Professor of Greek. As a representative of Columbia College, he spent some time at the

American College at Athens, Greece. While returning to America, he contracted typhoid fever on board the steamer, and his death occurred shortly after his arrival.

Henry Martyn Earle, son of Edward Earle and Margaret Elizabeth Lane, married June 23, 1869, Mary Helen Griffin Chase [in New York City]. She was living in East Orange, N.J., in 1921. There were no children born of this marriage. Her parents were: Edward Griffin, and Catherine Augusta Lane [a sister of Henry's mother].

Matilda Earle

Daughter of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lane, was twice married. The first marriage was to Thomas Coburn Ramsey at New York, April 5, 1834. He was born Dec. 2, 1810, and died April 20, 1890. They first resided in New York City, then removed to East Chester, N.Y., and finally located at New Rochelle, N.Y., purchasing what had been the Peter Hoelet homestead. The place until May 1920 was occupied by Walter Ramsey Martin, their grandson. It fronts on Main Street at the junction with Huguenot Street. Richard Varick was not through it. In May 1920 the place became the property of the Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle and is used as a "church house." Thomas Coburn Ramsey, with Lawrence Earle, my father's uncle, youngest son of Captain Edward Earle, were dealers in oils at 78 Cedar Street, New York City, in 1879. Later the firm became Ramsey & Todd, and so continued until Thomas Ramsey died. Lawrence Earle was born June 26, 1848, and died at Red Bank, N.J., Nov. 3, 1919.

The children of Matilda Earle and Thomas Coburn Ramsey were:

Margaret Ann Ramsey.	born December 14, 1837, married William Henry Bennett, May 27, 1857. died April 26, 1919.
Hannah Maria Ramsey.	born February 9, 1840, married William Lathrop Fowlroy. died at New Rochelle Oct. 28, 1906.
Emma Ramsey.	born April 9, 1842, married Edwin Hyde Sherwood, died June 11, 1872.
Cornelius Earle Ramsey.	born June 22, 1844, married Mary Elizabeth Martin, died Dec. 28, 1911, at Riverside in California. Is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.
Matilda Ramsey.	born Feb. 7, 1847, married Sylvester Stephen Martin, Sept. 21, 1870, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 24, 1906.
Thomas Coburn Ramsey.	born at East Chester, N.Y., July 15, 1849, married Alma Gilmore, Nov. 18, 1880, is living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The second marriage of Matilda Earle was to Rev. Charles Edward Hendley on Nov. 26, 1862. He was born at Middlebury, Vt., April 12, 1818, and died at New Rochelle, N.Y., in 1897. At the time of their marriage he was the

pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Southport, Conn., but returned to the homestead at New Rochelle when he became a member of the faculty of the famous school, "The Priory," at Pelham.

The children of Matilda Earle and Charles Edward Lindsley were:

Alice Henderson Lindsley, born at New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1862, married Frederick Dorilland, died at New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1909.

Charles Harvey Lindsley, born March 29, 1866, died Oct. 21, 1866.

Helen Earle Lindsley, born January 1, 1867, died August 27, 1867.

Emily Earle Lindsley, born at New Rochelle, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1868, is living at Larchmont, N.Y., unmarried.

Edmund Harvey Lindsley, born May 29, 1869, died August 19, 1864.

Margaret Ann Dumsey

Daughter of Matilda Earle and Thomas L. Dumsey. On May 27, 1869, she married William Henry Bennett, who was born at New Rochelle, N.Y., and died while on a visit to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in Arizona, Dec. 12, 1911. His ancestors were of the original Huguenot settlers at New Rochelle, N.Y.

The children of this marriage were:

Louisa Earle Bennett, born March 14, 1868, married Henry Bates, June 1, 1892, died in California, 1921; is buried at Scarsdale, N.Y. Their children were:

Henry Whitney Bates
Louisa Bennett Bates
Herbert Bennett Bates

Grace Gordian Bennett, born Aug. 11, 1869, died Dec. 17, 1940.

William Henry Bennett, born Jan. 10, 1870, died Jan. 3, 1881.

Edward Mortimer Bennett, born May 18, 1874; married Inez Bates; is living at Riverside, California. Their children were:

Edward Mortimer Bennett
William Bennett
Henry Bennett
Irene Bates Bennett
Alfred Bates Bennett

Clarence Roosevelt Bennett. born Sept. 16, 1868; married Ella Dunn, June 1, 1894; is living in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ella Bennett. born Sept. 8, 1866; second wife of Sylvester Stephen Marvin; living at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Pierre Bennett. born May 17, 1873; died July 18, 1876.

Marguerite Baldwin Bennett. born Jan. 22, 1877; died at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 28, 1914; unmarried.

Hannah Maria Ramsey

Daughter of Matilda Marie and Thomas Osborn Ramsey, married Aug. 20, 1862, William Lathrop Cowdrey (born Feb. 4, 1832, died July 25, 1886). They resided at New Rochelle, N.Y. The children of this marriage were:

Margaret Bennett Cowdrey. born in 1863; married Norman White (deceased); she is living in New York City.

Maria Louisa Cowdrey. born Feb. 12, 1861; married Henry Martyn Lester (now deceased) June 20, 1882. She died at New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1917.

Edward Augustus Cowdrey. born Dec. 11, 1866; died at Bay Ridge, N.Y., in 1916.

Frances Perry Cowdrey. born Dec. 21, 1870; died Aug. 8, 1873.

William Lathrop Cowdrey. born Dec. 20, 1877; is now living at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas Osborn Cowdrey. born May 17, 1877; is now living at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Margaret Bennett Cowdrey and Norman White had six children:

Margaret Cowdrey White (deceased)
Winifred Marie White
Louisa Lathrop White
Norman White
Henry Lapland Martin White
Constance Baldwin White

Norman White and Henry Lapland Martin White served in the United States Navy during the war with Germany, Norman White being an Ensign and later promoted to Junior Lieutenant.

Louisa Lathrop White married before the war Captain Leslie Tinkers of the Seaford Highlanders. A daughter, Constance, was born while Captain Tinkers was in the trenches in France. He still has a 'Dum-dum' bullet in his head.

Winifred Marie White served in Y.M.C.A. work in France from the spring of 1918 to 1919.

Maria Louisa Cowlroy and Henry Martyn Lester had two children:

Henry Martyn Lester, Jr.
Joseph William Lester

William Lathrop Cowlroy married June 6, 1912, Margaret Catherine Roberts [born at Ipswich, South Dakota, July 22, 1885]. They have two children:

William Lathrop Cowlroy, Jr., born at Pocatello, Idaho, May 22, 1913.
Margaret Ramsay Cowlroy, born at Superior, Wyoming, Feb. 2, 1915.

Thomas Osborn Cowlroy married Eleanor Quimby, June 6, 1912. They have two children:

Thomas Osborn Cowlroy, Jr.
Eleanor Quimby Cowlroy

Ruth Ramsay

January 29, 1848, married Alvin Hyde Sherwood of Southport, Conn. They lived for many years at Omaha, Nebraska, but returned to Southport about 1890. The children of this marriage were:

Alvin Earle Sherwood, born Nov. 16, 1868.
Mary Augusta Sherwood, born Aug. 29, 1870.
Antoinette Sherwood, born Aug. 18, 1873.
Anna Sherwood, born Oct. 12, 1875; died at Southport, Conn., March 11, 1903.
Charles Lindsley Sherwood, born March 14, 1877.

Alvin Earle Sherwood married Pearl Ingrange. They were living in Denver, Colorado, in 1918. Their children were:

Jerome Sherwood
Dwight Ramsay Sherwood

Mary Augusta Sherwood has married twice. The first marriage, Feb. 28, 1895, was to George W. Lamberton [deceased]. They had two children:

Anna Jean Lamberton [deceased]
Elizabeth Sherwood Lamberton

The second marriage, Nov. 20, 1910, was to Joseph W. Roe of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

Antoinette Sherwood married Dr. Jonathan Godfrey Wells, Oct. 12, 1902, and is now living in New York City. Their children are:

Jonathan Godfrey Wells, Jr.
Ellen Warner Wells
Cornelius Earle Ramsay Wells

Charles Lindsley Sherwood has married twice. The first marriage was to Susanna Grant, who died in March, 1933. They had two children:

Susanna
Beatrice Toby

The second marriage was to Katherine Kilpatrick, March, 1934. Their children are:

Marion
Katherine

Cornelius Earle Dumsey

Son of Matilda Earle and Thomas Osborn Dumsey, died at Riverside, California, Feb. 26, 1911. The interment was made in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.

On April 15, 1874, he married Mary Elizabeth Marvin in New York City. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, was "best man" at the wedding. She was a daughter of Walter E. Marvin and a granddaughter of Ann E. Marvin, founder of the Marvin Safe Company. She is living in California. There were no children born of this marriage.

Cornelius Earle Dumsey and Sylvester Stephen Marvin, his wife's cousin (as well as his brother-in-law) were the founders of the United States Saving Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., which was consolidated with the National Biscuit Company. He had retired from business a number of years before his death, and lived at Riverside, California, where he had an orange grove. He was one of the first to apply modern business methods in the handling of oranges. He had maintained a "fancy farm" near Pittsburgh before he went to California, which was run under the most scientific methods known. His collection of Indian relics and handicraft is spoken of as one of the finest in the country. The Smithsonian Institute at Washington was desirous of obtaining it, but his desire was that it should go to the State of California.

Matilda Dumsey

Daughter of Matilda Earle and Thomas Osborn Dumsey, on Sept. 21, 1870, married Sylvester Stephen Marvin. The children of this marriage were:

Walter Dumsey Marvin, born Aug. 7, 1872, is living at Pittsburgh, Pa.
Earle Dumsey Marvin, born Nov. 28, 1874, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., May, 1910.

Walter Dumsey Marvin married June 13, 1900, Julia Armstrong Collins. Their children are:

Walter Dumsey Marvin, Jr.
Judith Huntington Dumsey Marvin

Earle Rumsey Marvin married June 17, 1890, Mary Louise Peabody. Their children are:

Marian Louise Marvin
[illegible] Marvin
Martha Marvin

Thomas Osborn Rumsey

Son of Matilda Earle and Thomas Osborn Rumsey, was born at East Chester, N.Y., July 15, 1869. He married Nov. 18, 1896, Alma Illont. They are living at Pittsburgh, Pa. The children of this marriage are:

Matilda Earle Rumsey
Thomas Osborn Rumsey
Helen Rumsey
Alma Rumsey

Matilda Earle Rumsey married, in 1907, Montgomery Murray of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alice Gouverneur Lindsley

Daughter of Matilda Earle and Charles Edward Lindsley, married Frederick Haviland, Oct. 20, 1875, at New Rochelle, N.Y. He was born August 1840, and died at Denver, Colorado, June 20, 1903. Their children are:

Lindsley Haviland, born Oct. 10, 1876
Anna Eileen Haviland, born Oct. 9, 1880
Marian Haviland, born Aug. 1, 1886
Florence Earle Haviland, born Oct. 2, 1891
Dorothy Haviland, born Oct. 21, 1893

Lindsley Haviland married Jan. 1, 1906, Marcella Price. Their children are:

Alice Lindsley Haviland, born Oct. 2, 1909
James Price Haviland, born Feb. 1908.

Anna Eileen Haviland married June 2, 1903, Samuel Hartshorn Castle. Their children are:

Anna Haviland Castle
Hartshorn Haviland Castle

Dorothy Haviland married April 1, 1916, Earl Mack Klinger. They have one child:

Allen Haviland Klinger

Molly Earle Lindsley is an artist. She studied at the National Academy of Design in New York and in Rome with Ferrari. The Presbyterian Church at Larchmont, New York, was founded in her studio at Larchmont. She was one of the most active of the women of Westchester County in working for Woman Suffrage in New York State. For two years during the War with Germany she was a member of the Motor Corps, driving an ambulance conveying returned wounded soldiers from the ships to the hospitals in New York City and Westchester County.

The children of Abraham Lent Earle and Ann Eliza Hoolan, married May 22, 1859, were:

Edward,	born Feb. 22, 1860;	died in Tarrytown, N.Y., May 15, 1922.
Marie,	born Nov. 21, 1861;	died Feb. 18, 1862.
Samuel B.,	born Dec. 21, 1863,	died Oct. 14, 1898.
Abraham Lent, Jr.,	born Jan. 29, 1869,	died June 6, 1908.
Anna,	born June 5, 1864,	died Oct. 29, 1884.
Arthur Winthrop,	born Nov. 27, 1867,	living in New Haven, Conn., 1924.

They were all born in the portion of New York City called "Greenwich Village."

Edward Earle

Son of Abraham Lent Earle and Ann Eliza Hoolan, was born Feb. 22, 1860, at 76 Bedford Street, and on June 20, 1888, married Evelina Viola Fitcher (born Jan. 6, 1867). Her parents were Rufus Draper Fitcher (born May 4, 1816, died March 4, 1889) and his wife, Minerva Stewart (born Aug. 4, 1820, died 1919, and buried in Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, but not in the Earle plot). There were no children born of this marriage.

Edward Earle joined the "Fourth Company" (No.2) of the Seventh Regiment N.G.S.N.Y. in February, 1888. At that time the several Companies of the Regiment had separate Armories. The "Fourth Company's" armory was at the southeast corner of 13th Street and University Place. He served through the grades of non-commissioned officers, and as 2d Lieutenant and 1st Lieutenant. At the outbreak of the Civil War of 1861-65, we were living at 7th Avenue and 47th Street, now called "Long Acre Square" (above "Times Square"), where he responded to the first call of President Lincoln. He walked from our house to Broadway and 30th Street, to reach a Broadway stage. That was then the terminal. He left the stage at 5th Street and Broadway, and being in the uniform of the 7th Regiment every one knew that he was "going to the front." Enthusiastic citizens, seeing him, took him into the "Sinclair House" and filled his pockets with cigars. Then all the way from the Sinclair House to the Armory at Tompkins Market at 3d Avenue and 6th Street he was greeted by

every one he passed with cheering words and some cigars. He "went to the front," three times during the war. At the time of the "Draft Riots" he commanded the guard at the New York Custom House. He received a pension as a Veteran of the Civil War.

Samuel S. Earle

Son of Abraham Lent Earle and Ann Eliza Hoblen, was baptized Samuel, but himself assumed the second S, representing Sloan, because of the family intimacy with Samuel Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and later President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, who was a groomsman at the wedding of Abraham Lent Earle and Ann Eliza Hoblen.

Samuel S. Earle was born Dec. 21, 1843, in his grandfather's house, 113 Waverly Place, and died at his residence, 756 St. Nicholas Avenue, Washington Heights, New York City, Oct. 16, 1913. He was married Oct. 22, 1867, in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d Street, New York City, by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D.D., to Josephine Briggs, daughter of Chester Briggs (born at Willsdale, N.Y., March 10, 1813, died in New York City, July 21, 1866) and Angelina Reed (born at Albany, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1814, died in New York City May 23, 1860). Josephine Briggs, wife of Samuel S. Earle, died in New York City, March 4, 1886. She was born in the house at the southwest corner of Broadway and Amity Street.

Chester Briggs and Angelina Reed were married at Albany, N.Y., on May 19, 1835, by the Rev. Dr. Sprague. Angelina Reed was a "Mayflower descendant." Chester Briggs was a merchant dealing in fine groceries on the same lines as the present "Park & Tilford" at Broadway and Amity Street, now West Third Street.

Samuel S. Earle and his brother, Abraham Lent Earle, were pupils of the famous Anthon School. I do not remember the precise name, but it was the classical school for boys of New York at that period. Many of the pupils entered Columbia College.

Samuel S. Earle entered business life as a clerk in the office of the Booth and Edgar Sugar Refinery at Washington and King Streets. In our present day we have voting machines which automatically record our political preferences. In the early elections, on "Election Day" the employees of Booth & Edgar, one of the most upright and conservative firms of New York, marshalled their employees, placed ballots in their hands, and marched them to the voting places and saw that those same ballots were deposited in the box.

Samuel S. Earle was with Booth & Edgar during the period of the "Draft Riots" in 1863, and kept for many years the pocket "Police Billy" which he carried to protect himself with in case of necessity. Speaking of the "Draft Riots," while the soldiers from the army and the "Blue-coated" police were used in their repression, I have been told by reliable observers that the "Central Park Police," who wore gray uniforms and have been called "Sparrow Cops," really presented the most impressive appearance and did the most effective work by the perfection of their discipline and military manoeuvres. They marched through the streets at times as a solid phalanx from house line to house line, and the mobs fled before them.

At the time of his death, Samuel S. Earle was a Sergeant in the 4th Company of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y. He was a fine organist and played in churches in New York City, Brooklyn, and Yonkers.

The children of Samuel S. Earle and Josephine Briggs were:

Elsie. born Aug. 4, 1866, at Washington Heights, New York City. is living in New York City. At the time she was born, her parents were living at Cannonville [Washington Heights, New York City], which was not so accessible as now. There were two ways of getting there: one was by taking a train on the Hudson River Railroad at the 30th Street station; the other was by going to Park City on the East River, and taking one of the famous "Harlem Boats" [the "Sylvan Dell," "Sylvan Stream," "Sylvan Glen," and "Sylvan Shore"] upon which practically all of the New York business men who resided in Harlem went to and fro, and changing at Harlem to the steamboat "Tiger City" which sailed between Harlem and King's Bridge. It took two hours by street car from City Hall to Harlem.

Thelbrug. born at Yonkers, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1869; died March 2, 1908; unmarried. He was an artist and studied at the Academie des Beaux Arts in Paris. After his return he was associated with Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor.

Thornton. born at Yonkers, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1870, married Caroline Helen Sherer, in New York City, Feb. 16, 1915. They were married by the Rev. Dr. Harry Lathrop Wood, of Auburn, N.Y., a cousin of his mother. Her parents were:

William Sherer, who for many years was the Manager of the "New York Clearing House", and

Adelaide J. Clark, a descendant of Daniel Clark, one of the founders of Yale College.

Josephine. born Nov. 20, 1873, at Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.; died at 308 West 75th Street, Jan. 1, 1946. She was Instructor of Domestic Science in New York City High School at Astoria. graduated with honors from Normal College, New York City, June 1894.

Abraham Lent Earle, Jr.

Son of Abraham Lent Earle and Ann Ellen Bunkin, was born at 68 Christopher Street, New York City. The lot ran through to Bedford Street, where it was known as No. 70, and had a large garden and stable. The present extension of Barrow Street cuts through the property. June 21, 1857 he was married in New York City, by the Rev. J. J. Reed, to Mrs. Josephine Lent Bibb, a native of Philadelphia. Her maiden name was Lent. She died at Elizabeth, N.J., in 1889; the interment was in the Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Abraham Lent Earle, Jr., enlisted in the "Fourth Company" of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y. in 1862 and became a Sergeant. On Aug. 6, 1876, he was commissioned Captain in the 14th Regiment N.G.S.N.Y. He resigned June 1, 1883. He commanded his company in the riots in Buffalo during the railroad strike of 1877 and at Fire Island two years ago when the Steamship Oregon was wrecked.

Arthur Winthrop Earle

Son of Abraham Lent Earle and Ann Eliza Dwelle, born at 58 Perry Street ("Greenwich Village"), New York City, Nov. 27, 1837, and twice married. The first marriage took place at Silver Cliff, Custer County, Colorado, Dec. 22, 1881, the ceremony being performed by Rev. S. C. Bryant, and was to Rosalie Amanda Tetter (born at Brownville, Pa., Nov. 1, 1858, died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 30, 1907, interment at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.). Her parents were:

Abraham Tetter, born Aug. 11, 1833, died July 11, 1868, at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, and

Mary A. Francis, born April 1833, died at Brownville, Pa., Nov. 13, 1869.

Her sisters were:

Lissie N., who married William T. Gilman (now deceased) of Chicago, Ill. She is now living at Seattle, Washington.

Adelia, who married George F. Reinick, and in 1919 was living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Effie Maud, unmarried, living in 1922 at San Diego, California.

Her brothers were:

Eugene, living in 1922 at 3444 Maple St., San Diego, California.

Frank, living in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1918.

Findley, living in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1918.

The children of Arthur Winthrop Earle and Rosalie Amanda Tetter are:

Elizabeth, born in West 61st St., New York City, Oct. 28, 1882.

Marjorie (Margaret), born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 16, 1883.

The "Tomb" of the "Berzelius Society" of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, at the junction of Whitney Avenue, Trumbull Street and Temple Street, stands upon the land formerly occupied by the house in which Marjorie was born.

The second marriage took place at New Haven, Conn., July 3, 1930, the Rev. William W. Wallace officiating, and was to Elizabeth Russell Lines (born at Westbrook, Conn., in the home of her grandfather, James Thomas, Sept. 2, 1862).

Her father, Edward Cornelius Delavan Lines, born May 9, 1838, at New Haven, Conn., was a member of the "Beecher Rifles" and "Kansas Colony" of New Haven people, of which his father, Thurlow B. Lines, was the leader, who settled at Topeka and Waukomaee, Kansas, before the Civil War. The "Beecher Rifles" were organized by Henry Ward Beecher to protect the Colonists from the Indians and "Border Ruffians." At the outbreak of the Civil War, Edward C.D. Lines, who had been a member of the famous "New Haven Greys," became a Captain of the 2d Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry and was killed in action Sept. 2, 1863. There is a Post of the G.A.R. in Kansas named after him. After the War, his remains were brought to New Haven and interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

Her mother, Grace Ann Lines (born in New Haven, Conn., in April 1836, died there May 21, 1907) was the daughter of Anna Thomas and his wife, Lucretia Baldwin. Before the Civil War he was a prominent citizen of New Haven. Ill-health necessitated his retirement from business about 1861, and he purchased a farm in Westbrook, Conn., near the Menunketesuck River, about a mile north of the present summer settlement known as Grove Beach. Anna Thomas held a commission as Brigadier General of the Connecticut Militia previous to the Civil War. The maiden name of the mother of Grace Ann Lines was Lucretia Baldwin. She was descended directly from the family of Baldwins who were among the first settlers of Milford, Conn., in 1638. Edwin C.D. Lines and Grace Ann Thomas were married in Kansas. They were engaged to be married before he went West, and she went out with his sisters when Charles B. Lines took out the second party of Colonists. They were married May 24, 1857, in the open air, in a grove of trees beside the Kansas River. In the days preceding the Civil War, when the question of slavery was a vital issue in Kansas, John Brown "the Abolitionist" was a frequent visitor at the home of Charles B. Lines.

Elizabeth Russell Lines Earle is a descendant of Anna Thomas and Thomas Baldwin, who were soldiers in the Continental Army, and of Captain Major Lines who was a sea captain who rendered valuable service on the sea to the Continental forces. She is a direct descendant of Matthew Gilbert, Lieut. Governor of the Colony, whose tombstone, marked "M.G. 80," stands in the rear of Center Church, New Haven, Conn.

No children have been born of the marriage of Arthur Winthrop Earle and Elizabeth Russell Lines.

Cornelius Earle, Jr. (or II)

Son of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lent, was a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He was the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Catasauqua, Pa., for almost fifty years. He entered upon his pastorate there Oct. 14, 1872. Upon his retirement, he removed to Easton, Pa. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lafayette College. During "the rebellion" he was Chaplain of the 4th Regiment N.G.P. He was twice married. The first marriage was on Nov. 12, 1849, in New York City, to his cousin, Maria Louisa Lent (born at New York City, May 2, 1819, died at Catasauqua, Pa., December 1904). Her parents were: John Baron Lent (brother of Maria Lent, wife of Cornelius Earle), born Oct. 3, 1786, died Oct. 14, 1821, and Catherine Van Bouren, born Nov. 30, 1788, died April 18, 1828.

The children of this marriage were:

Alletta Maria, born at Delanville, Pa., Aug. 22, 1851, died at Catasauqua, Pa., Dec. 28, 1872, unmarried.

Edward Mortimer, born at Catasauqua, Pa., April 13, 1856, died at Easton, Pa., Sept. 10, 1912, unmarried. He was a member of the 4th Regiment, N.G.P.

The second marriage was to Elizabeth Pellager, April 24, 1860, at Schenectady, N.Y. She was born in the County of Kent, England, Sept. 18/24, 1837, and died at Catasauqua, Pa., April 29, 1872. Her parents were: John Pellager and Mary Langley. There were no children of this marriage.

Justus David Earle

Son of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lent, married Sept. 8, 1858, at New York City, Alice Louisa Knott Frans [born in New York City July 30, 1838, died March 29, 1908, at Easton, Pa.]. She was adopted by the Rev. Benjamin Frans, rector of St. George's Chapel, New York City, her stepfather, and took his name. Her parents were: Ogden Knott and his wife, Ann Louisa Lawton, who after the death of Ogden Knott became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Frans.

The children of Justus David Earle and Alice Louisa Knott Frans were:

Justus Westray, born in New York City, Aug. 6, 1861. Died at Easton, Pa., March 3, 1930. He married Oct. 13, 1875, Eva Blaise Ashton (born Aug. 11, 1864, died Feb. 20, 1926). They are both buried at Poughkeepsie.

Two children were born of this marriage:

Charles Herbert, born Nov. 11, 1876; died March 18, 1885.

Alice Louisa, born Jan. 16, 1879, married June 21, 1899, Harry Jacob Hack. (She is now living in Easton, Pa.) The children of this marriage are:

George Harris Hack, born March 11, 1901.
Dorothy Hack, born May 7, 1903.
Edith Marvin Hack, born April 8, 1906.

Frank Marsland (M.D.), born in New York City, May 13, 1866. Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11, 1903. He was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, and before taking up private practice served in the Ward's Island Hospital in New York and in The Children's Hospital in Philadelphia. After beginning practice in Philadelphia, he established a dispensary of his own, which was a great success. His death was caused by infection from a patient. At the time of his death he was Captain of K Company, 1st Regiment, N.G.P.

He married at "Ellerslie Farm," near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 26, 1890, Mary T. Tosey, who is now living in Philadelphia. They had one child:

John David, born Aug. 13, 1891 (the John from his grandfather, John Tosey. The David from his grandfather, Justus David Earle). He married Catherine Hoffman. They have had no children.

Herbert Evans, born in New York City, Oct. 27, 1857; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5, 1916; unmarried.

Cornelius, W. Born in New York City, Jan. 4, 1860. (I understand that some eight years ago he was in Chicago, Ill., with the Sherwin Williams Paint Company. He was married and had had two children, one of whom died).

Justus David Earle was a Sergeant of the "Fifth Company" in the Seventh Regiment N.G.S.N.Y. He served from 1860 to 1866.

Cynthia Maria Earle

Daughter of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lent, was married Nov. 16, 1859, to John Brinckerhoff, M.D., who was born July 29, 1818, and died at Catasauqua, Pa., Oct. 25, 1864. His parents were Abraham Brinckerhoff and Catherine Ryerson. He was attached to the Walker's "Nicaragua Expedition" in "the filibus" as a surgeon. His wife told me that he was not a volunteer, but was "impressed" and forced to serve. He was wounded and was lamed, being obliged to use a cane thereafter.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, in the old days was a "family regiment", that is, its membership was very largely made up from family groups. Two of my mother's cousins, sons of Peter J. Bogert and Susan Rosecrans, John Warren Bogert and Charles Edgar Bogert, were members of the "Fourth Company." John Warren Bogert was a Lieutenant and Charles Edgar Bogert was a Corporal. John Warren Bogert was wounded during the "Astor Place Riot."

John H. Quackenbush, husband of their sister, Phoebe Bogert, was also a member of the "Fourth Company" and reached the rank of Lieutenant.

Our line of Earles was represented in the 27th Regiment, New York State Militia (named by General Lafayette "The National Guard"), the predecessor of the Seventh Regiment, by Justus Edward Earle (son of Captain Edward Earle and Sophia Van Dyne), who was a member of the "Fifth Company" and became a Lieutenant; by his brother, John E. Earle, a member of the same Company, who was Acting Adjutant about 1850; and by his son, Edward Smith Earle, who was a Sergeant in the "Fifth Company."

After the 27th Regiment had become the 7th Regiment, John E. Earle and Edward Smith Earle continued as members of the "Fifth Company." In 1860, John E. Earle, another son of John E. Earle, enlisted in the same Company, and in 1864 another son, Francis Schlecht Earle, joined the same Company.

In 1876 John E. Earle removed with his family to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and three sons as well as two nephews, James Forest Earle and Lawrence Cognizhael Earle, and a son-in-law, Judson Delavan Smith, husband of Mary Sophia Earle, entered the Union Army of the War of 1861-65, with Michigan Regiments.

Edward Smith Earle was a Captain in General "Phil" Kearney's Corps.

John W. Earle was a Captain on the staff of General Hiram G. Berry.

Francis Dubisson Earle was on the staff of General Fitz John Porter, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

James Burnet Earle was a Captain on the staff of General George A. Custer, and later was on the staff of General Philip Sheridan with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

Lawrence Carmichael Earle served as Lieutenant and Assistant Post Commissary at Fredericksburg and Falmouth Station.

Judson Coleman Smith was Captain and Post Commissary at Fredericksburg and Falmouth Station.

Justus David Earle, son of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lent, enlisted in the 5th Company of the 7th Regiment in 1862, and became a Sergeant. He served until 1863.

Edward Earle, son of Abraham Lent Earle and Ann Eliza Hankin, enlisted in the 4th Company of the 7th Regiment in 1860 and served until 1876. He was Senior First Lieutenant of the Regiment when he resigned.

Samuel S. Earle, his brother, was a Sergeant in the 4th Company at the time of his death in 1861.

Abraham Lent Earle, Jr., another brother, enlisted in the 4th Company in 1870, and served as a non-commissioned officer until 1880. In 1884 he re-enlisted and served until he became Captain of "F Company" of the 12th Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y. in 1890.

Other descendants of Captain Edward Earle who were not members of the 7th Regiment, but who served in the Civil War or in the Militia previous to 1880, were:

Silvester Mountain Earle, son of Sylvester Earle (who served in the War of 1812), was commissioned a Passed Assistant Surgeon in the U.S. Navy in 1862. While serving on the U.S. Gunboat "Mendilla" he received a wound which eventually caused his retirement in 1868.

Miles Hitchcock Earle, another son of Sylvester, who lived in the South, served in the Confederate Army.

Sylvester Earle himself was an officer of the American Army in the War of 1812. During a severe winter, with his detachment, he crossed the New York Harbor on the ice to the forts on Staten Island.

My uncle, the Rev. Cornelius Earle, son of Cornelius Earle and Maria Lent, served as Chaplain of the 4th Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y.

Edward Martinez Earle, son of the Rev. Cornelius Earle, served as a private in the same regiment (41st Reg. N.N.Y.).

Frank Marsland Earle, son of Justus Lewis Earle and Alice Louisa Smith Evans, was a member of the 1st Regiment, N.G.P., and at the time of his death (1898) was Captain of "E Company."

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Page 2. Laurens Jurianse Bof and Cornlera Fletcher were married in 1696.

Page 3. On this page and elsewhere, the name "Rechowie" should read Rechowie. It was the "Rechowie Patent." In the Fishkill Church there is a memorial tablet bearing the name of one of the patentees.

Page 9. Sylvester Monteith Earle was the uncle of Samuel L. Van Voorhis, not his cousin.

Page 14. The house on Crane's Island in which Maria Lent and Cornelius Earle were married was the home of her sister, Ann Lent, the wife of Abraham Bogardus, great-aunt of Fred. E. Ackerman of Poughkeepsie.

Page 20. The remains of Hester Van Dyne, Ricky Van Dyne's sister, are also interred in Captain Edward Earle's plot at Poughkeepsie. Alice (or Elsie) Earle, daughter of Captain Edward Earle and Ricky Van Dyne (born Sept. 1, 1766, died Sept. 7, 1803), and who married Tristam Dunham, is buried in the plot of her brother, Justus Edward Earle (1797) at Poughkeepsie.

Page 30. St. John's Episcopal Church was on Varick Street, below Leight Street. The "St. John's Burying Ground" was at the northerly end of Varick Street, at Clarkson Street (see also page 38). The burial vaults of the "Carmine Street Church" were on the property of that church, which adjoined the St. John's Burying Ground property.